HYDERABAD [illegible]

UNDER

SIR SALAR JUNG

An Account of the Civil [illegible] Public Works Departments of His Highness [illegible] Asaf Jah Bahadur [illegible] under the Administration of His Excellency the Nawab Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, G.C.S.I., D.C.L., the Regulator and Prime Minister of His Highness

For 1290 F. = 1881-82 A.D.

TOGETHER WITH BRIEF HISTORICAL STATEMENTS OF THE REFORMS INTRODUCED IN THE JUDICIAL AND POLICE, REVENUE AND FINANCIAL, MILITARY AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENTS, DURING THE FIRST 28 YEARS OF HIS EXCELLENCY'S ADMINISTRATION, FROM 1263 F. = 1853 A.D. TO 1290 F. = 1881 A.D., AND AN ACCOUNT OF FURTHER REFORMS CONTEMPLATED IN 1291 FASLI = 1881-82 A.D.

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BY

MOULAVI CHERAGH ALI,

REVENUE SECRETARY,

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM-UL-MULK'S GOVERNMENT,

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VOLUME THIRD.

Bombay

L.S.K. 31

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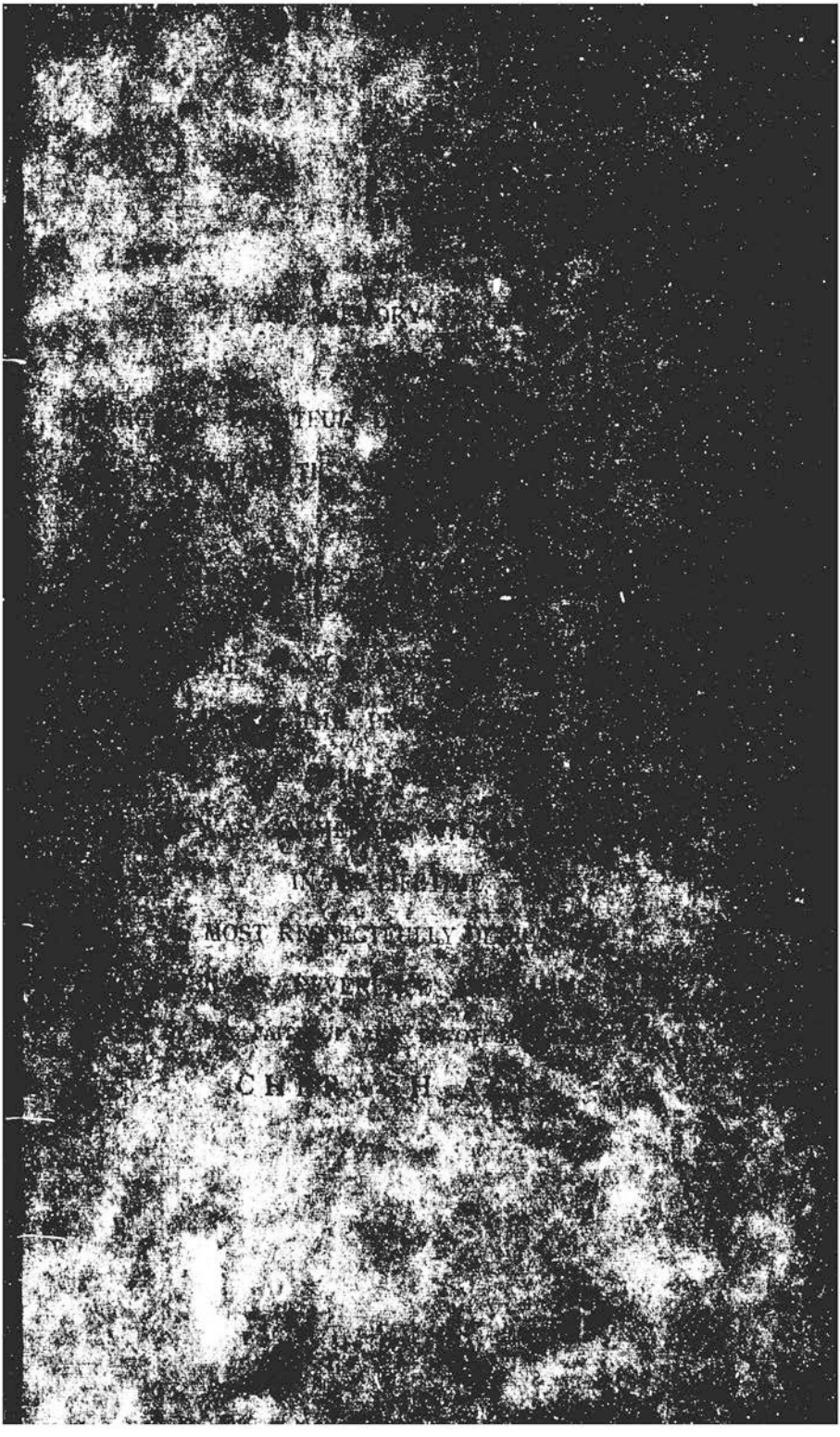

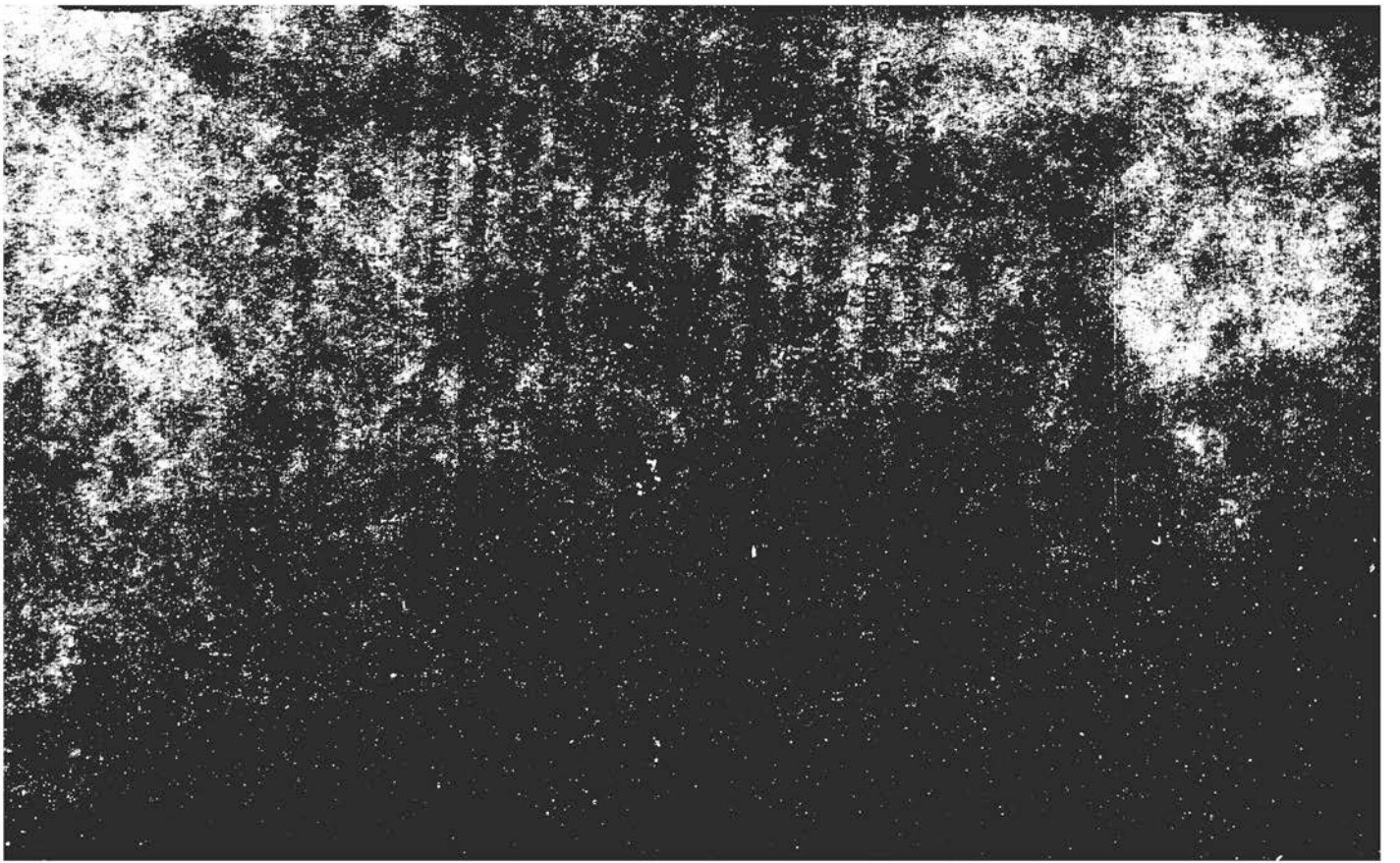

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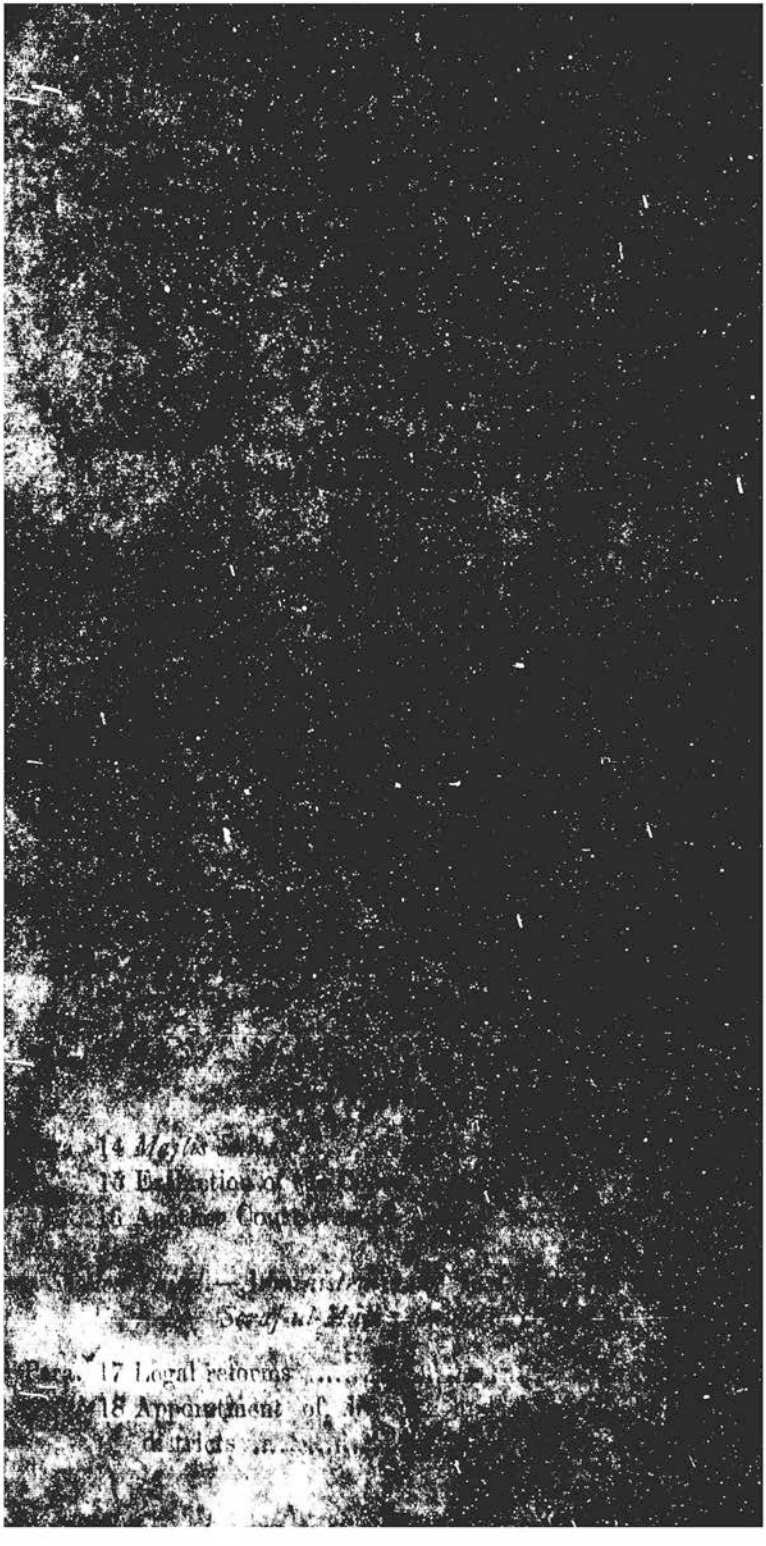

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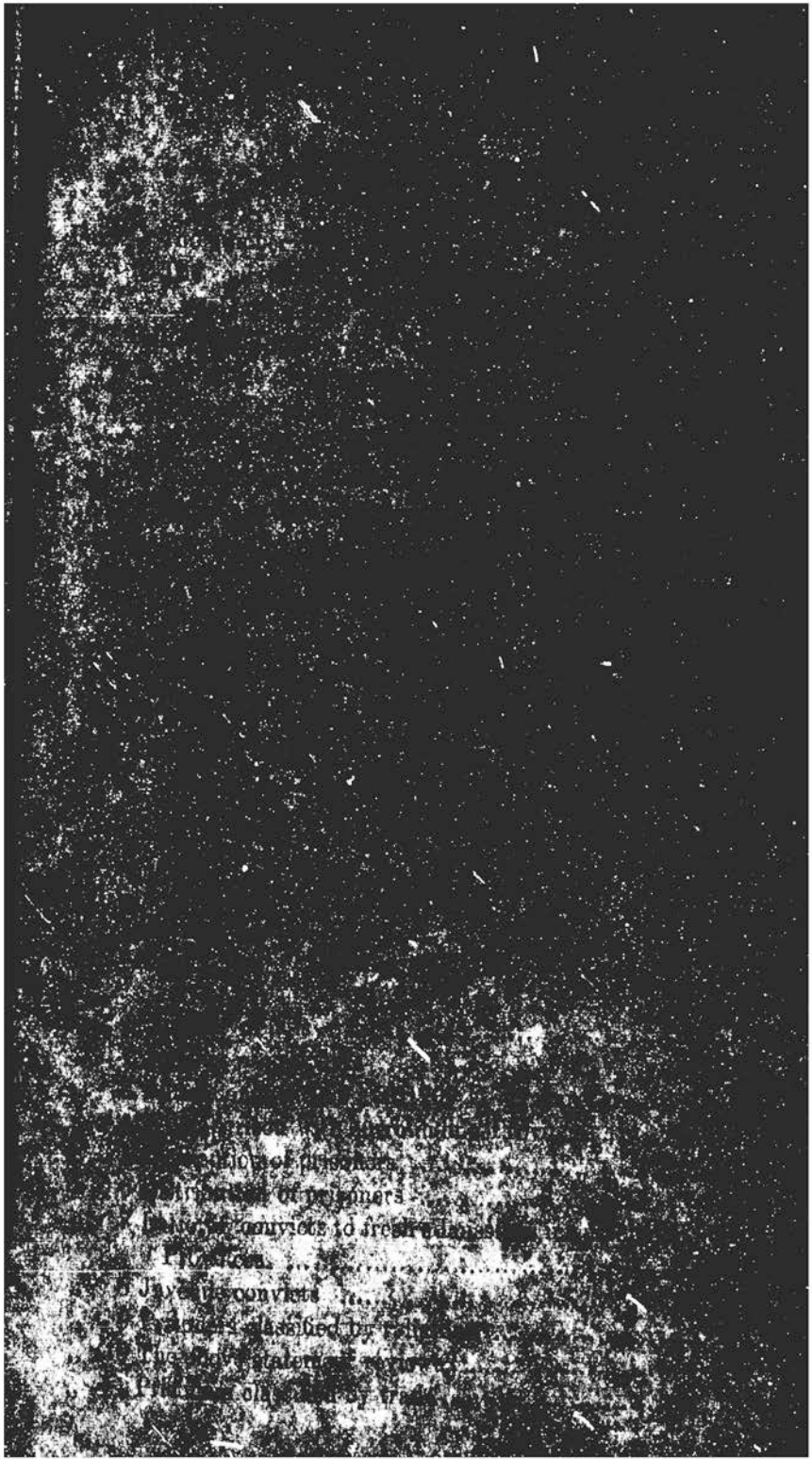

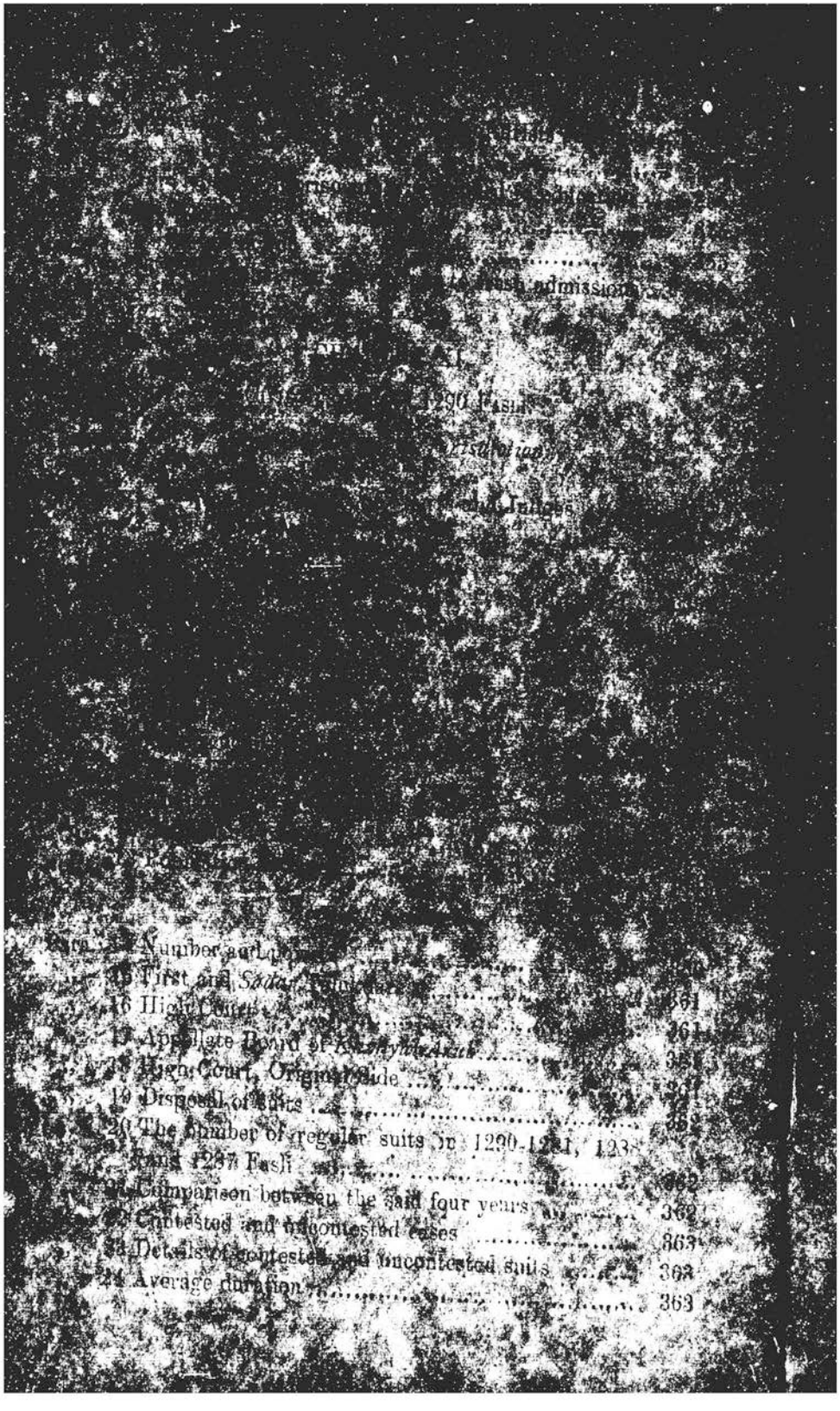

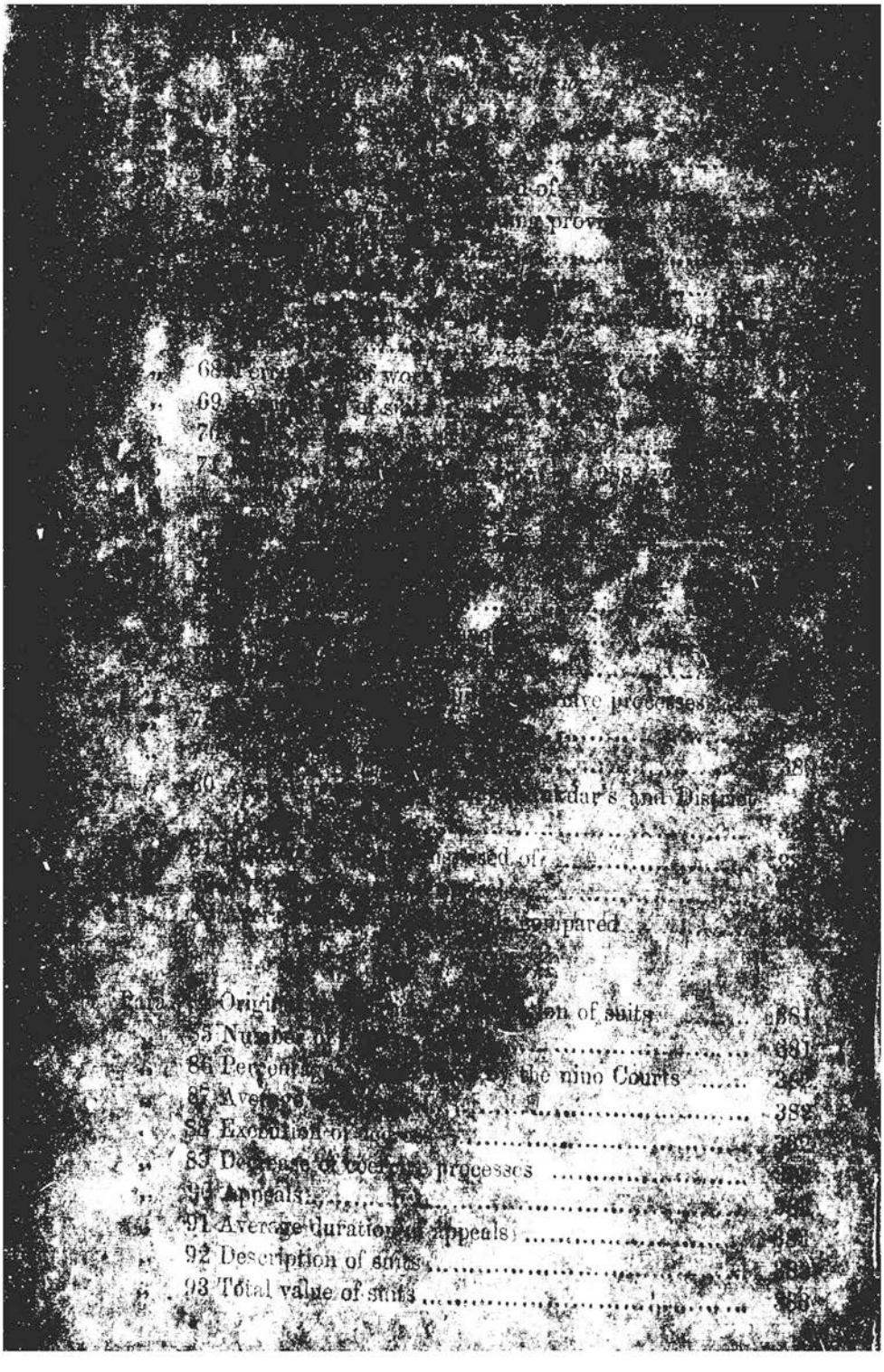

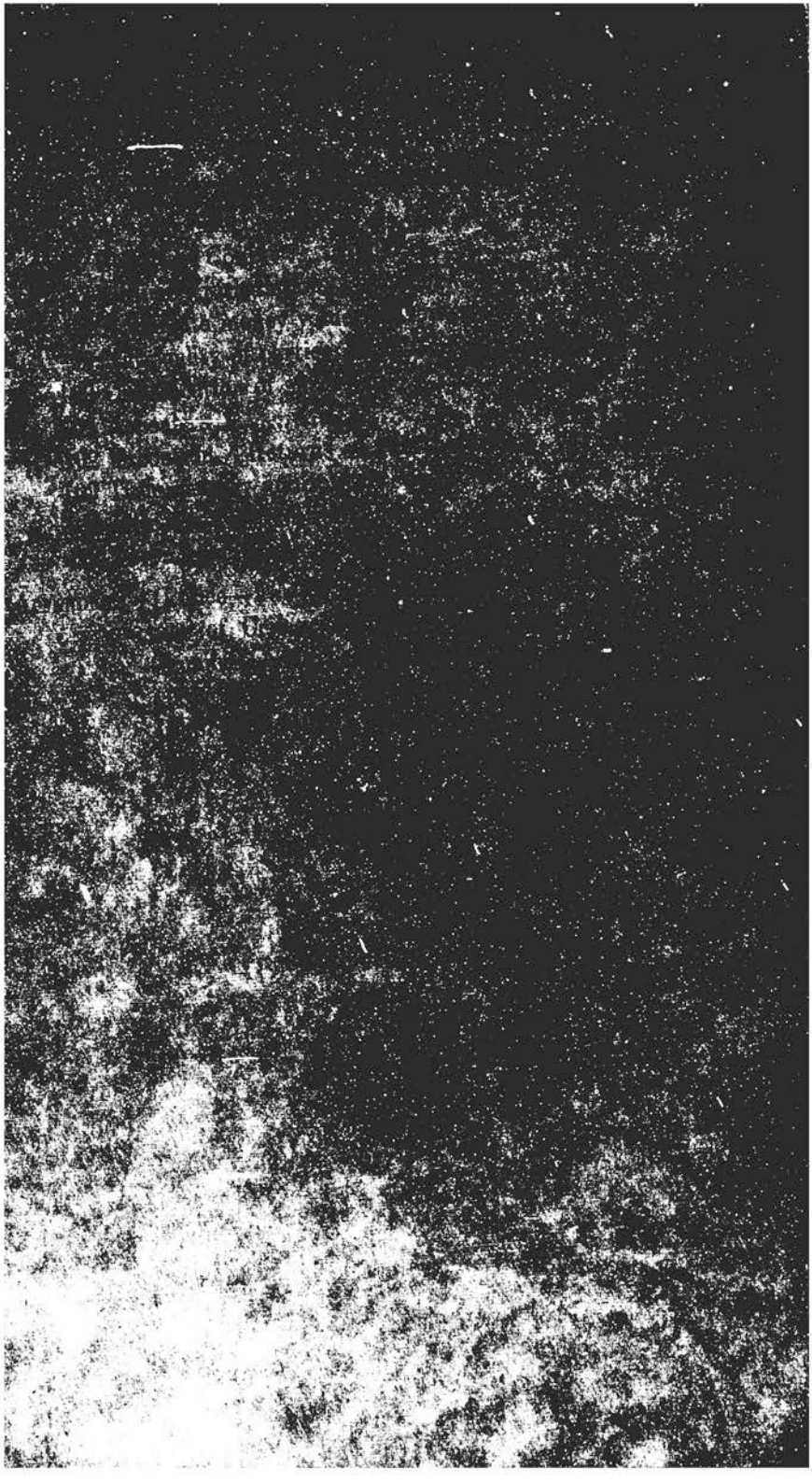

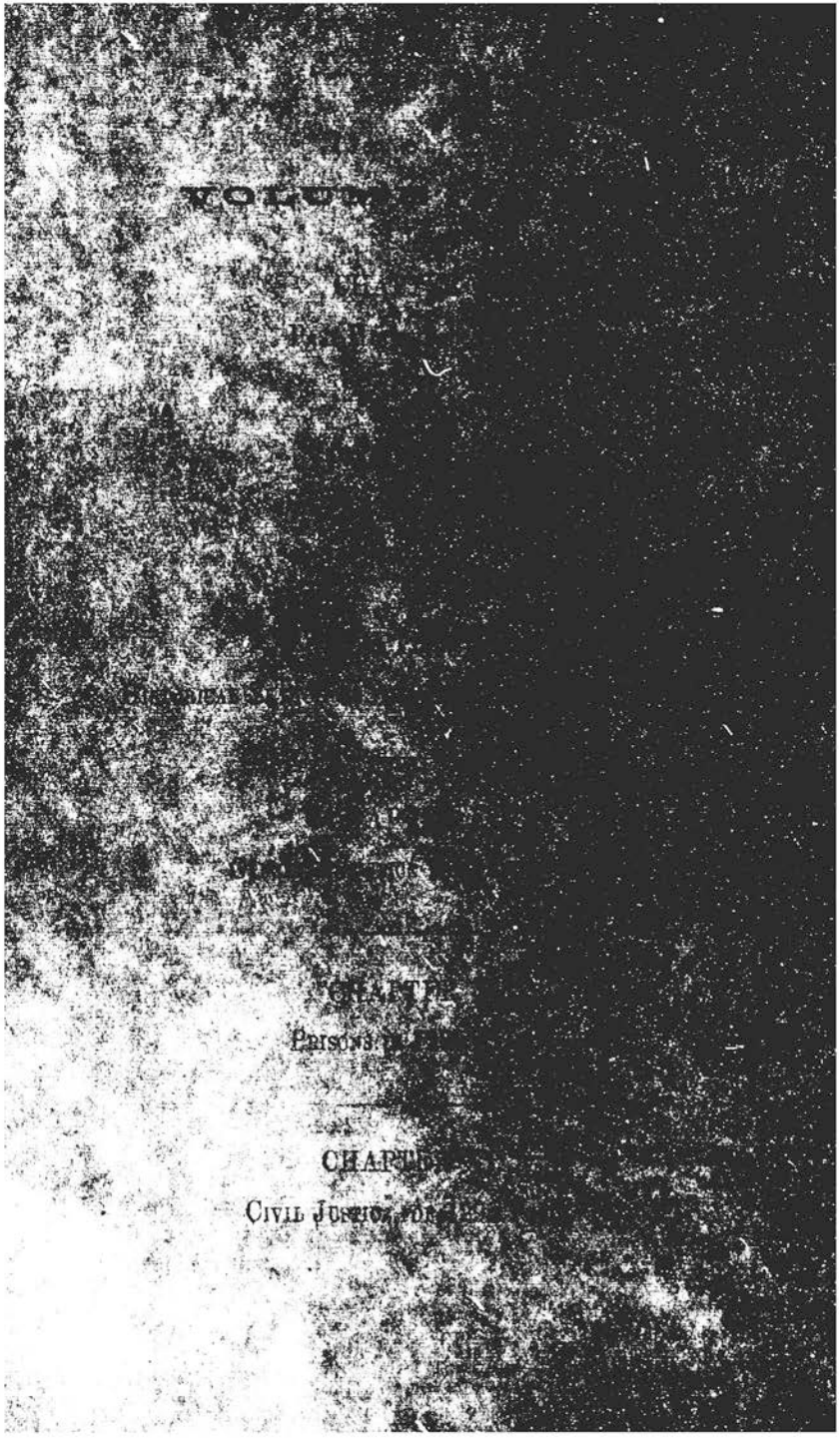

CHAPTER

PAST HISTORY OF POLICE.*

SECTION FIRST.

Former System of Police Administration.

1. Until within comparatively recent years a Police administration conducted on a scientific basis was unknown in His Highness' Dominions. In the districts, Police work was performed by Irregular Troops, the *Sibandi* Peons, the *Nizamat* and village servants. In the *Mahrattwari* districts, for instance, the detection and apprehension of offenders was a work assigned to the *Ramosis* and *Jaglias*; in the Kanara districts, to the *Bedars* and *Talaris*, and in Telingana, to *Mangevars* and *Wadiars*. When any serious crimes were committed, such as dacoity, these men called in the assistance of the Troops, which were stationed in a greater or less number in each taluka, on whom devolved the duty of searching and arresting offenders. Many of the offenders escaped undetected, and of the stolen property was recovered not only from the village headmen, but also from the *Zamindars* as well as from the inhabitants of the villages by means of a cess. In the trial of the accused and in bringing home the charges against them, all kinds of threats and torture were used. It frequently happened that innocent persons underwent this cruel treatment and obtained freedom only by paying a large sum of money. The *Parganah Naibs* were armed with complete authority to arrest, liberate, or punish these unhappy people. The village servants in return for the Police duties performed by them, held lands free of assessment and received a share of the grain from the villagers. The *Sibandi* Peons were paid Rupees [illegible] from the land revenue of the village.

Former system of Police administration in districts.

2. In the City of Hyderabad, however, a *Kotwal*, [illegible] high position and looked upon with great respect, had been appointed from an early period, having under him a Police force composed of [illegible]

Police administration in the City.

* The materials for this Chapter were contributed some years ago by Mir Abd-Ul-Lah, Talukdar of the Medak district.

nationalities, including a number of detectives. He had full power to administer personal chastisement to criminals, and when the first beginning was made towards regulating the business of the different State departments by definite rules and laws, he was invested with judicial authority in addition to his executive functions. A Law Officer was consequently attached to the office of the *Kotwal*, who passed sentences on offenders in accordance with the decisions of the latter officer. In 1271 Fasli the total Police force under the control of the *Kotwal*, composed, as it was, of Arabs, Kandharis, Sikhs, *Barkandazes* and *Harkaras* amounted to 1,524 men on foot and 136 mounted, and cost Rupees 82,346 for its maintenance.

Appointment of *Ziladars*.

3. In consequence of the Rohellas perpetrating dacoities, robberies and riots throughout the districts, new officers, called *Ziladars*, were appointed for the suppression of these dangerous crimes, and for the apprehension of those concerned in them. The Irregular Troops comprised of Rohellas, Arabs, Sikhs, Sowars, Linemen, *Sibandi* Peons, *Nizamats*, &c., were placed under the orders of these *Ziladars*, who, as soon as they heard of any tumult or rising in any locality on the part of Afghans or other turbulent classes, would repair to the spot with the forces under their command and capture the offenders. This Military Police proved eminently useful for some time in affording peace and security to the country. The duties of *Ziladars* were either entrusted to the talukdars or special men were nominated for that purpose and a committee was appointed at head-quarters to supervise and direct their work.

SECTION SECOND.

Formation of a Regular Police Force.

Reforms in 1275 Fasli.

4. When, what are called the Restored Districts, that is to say, Raichur, Lingsugur, Naldrug and Shorapur, were made over to His Highness' Government in 1272 Fasli, the Police arrangements existing there, under the British regime, were continued till 1275 Fasli, when the Police administration of the entire Divani territory was totally recast. A separate Police force was appointed in the City

and its suburbs, and in each of the districts, into which the country was divided. There were at first fourteen such districts, to which two new ones were afterwards added, and each was placed under the control of a *Muhtamim* or Superintendent, who was assisted by the undermentioned staff:—

One *Amin*, or Inspector of each Taluka.

One *Jamadar*, or Chief Constable for each *Thana* or station.

One *Dafadar*, or Head Constable for each *Chauki* or post.

Eight men for each *Thana*.

Six men for each *Chauki*.

A *Jamadar*, or *Dafadar* and thirteen men, one of whom at least was able to read and write, constituted what was called a *Fauk* or guard. The *Muhtamims* were ranked under three classes and the *Amins* under five, their salaries being fixed as follows:—

Muhtamim,	1st	Class,	salary	Rupees	200
,,	2nd	,,	,,	,,	170
,,	3rd	,,	,,	,,	140
Horse allowance to each *Muhtamim*					25
Amins,	1st	Class,	salary	Rupees	100
,,	2nd	,,	,,	,,	90
,,	3rd	,,	,,	,,	80
,,	4th	,,	,,	,,	70
,,	5th	,,	,,	,,	60
Horse allowance to each *Amin*				,,	20

Distribution of Police force.

5. All *Jamadars* were of the same rank and received a uniform salary of Rupees 15 a month, and an additional sum of Rupees 7 as pony allowance. The *Dafadars* similarly were each paid Rupees 10 without any distinction of grade. But the men were divided into two classes, those in the first class drawing Rupees 7 and those in the second class Rupees 6 each. Besides the Police, there were twenty-five Sowars for each district, consisting of one *Jamadar*, one *Dafadar* and twenty-three men. The strength of the Police force of each district was determined according to the cultivated area and the population of the district. The total

number for all the districts taken together was 3,165, besides 322 Sowars. These men were distributed as follows :—

District.	Superintendents.	Amins.					Jamadars.	Dafadars.	Men.
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.			
Aurangabad	1st Class...	1	1	1	3	1	19	19	247
Birh	2nd Class...	...	3	1	1	...	17	17	221
Parbhani	3rd Class...	...	1	3	1	...	17	17	221
Bidar	3rd Class...	...	1	1	3	...	17	17	221
Nander	3rd Class...	...	2	1	2	...	17	17	221
Naldrug	1st Class...	1	1	1	2	3	19	19	247
Shorapur	1st Class...	2	1	1	1	...	17	17	221
Raichur	1st Class...	1	1	2	...	...	16	16	208
Lingsugur	2nd Class...	1	3	...	...	...	16	16	208
Medak	2nd Class...	2	1	...	1	...	16	16	208
Indur	1st Class...	2	...	2	2	...	17	17	221
Elgandal	3rd Class...	...	...	2	3	...	17	17	221
Khammam	3rd Class...	...	...	4	2	...	18	18	234
Nalgunda	2nd Class...	...	...	4	2	...	18	18	234
Total.....	.....	10	15	23	23	4	241	241	3,133

Constituents of the new force.

6. This new Police force was formed in the Restored Districts out of the force already in existence there, and in other districts out of the *Nizamat* line, *Alighol* and other military establishments which used to be retained there, and on its creation, the Arabs, Rohellas, Linesmen, *Sindhis*, *Alighols*, *Rathors*, &c., who were stationed in the various different to villages, were withdrawn and all collected at the hea of each district.

Instructions issued by the Board of Revenue.

7. At the time of the introduction of this regular P in 1275 Fasli, and as a provi sure before the promulgation Code, the Board of Revenue issued certain instructi talukdars of districts in regard to the manner in wh force was to be disposed of, regulated and gover ned. These instructions, an abstract of which is given below, we re embodied in Circular No. 28 of 1282 Fasli:—

"30. The new District Police has been organised upon a totally novel plan, and a set of rules and regulations will be hereafter drawn up for its guidance and control and shortly forwarded.

"31. Under the present organization, a *Muhtamim* or Superintendent has been appointed in Police charge of each district, and under him there is one *Amin* or Inspector for each taluka besides inferior officers, such as *Jamadars* and others.

"32. The *Muhtamims* will be nominated by the Government, and the *Amins* will be either selected from those who hold the rank of *Daroghas* in the Restored Districts, the choice being guided by the honesty, intelligence, aptitude and ability displayed by these last-named officers, or from other independent individuals who may possess these necessary qualifications.

"33. The entire Police force of a district shall be, as a matter of course, subject to the supreme authority of the talukdar of the district, but in all matters purely relating to the internal economy of the force, such as its disposition or investigation of complaints against any officer or constable, the *Muhtamim* shall be the only proper authority to move, or to apply to. The *Muhtamim*, *Amin*, or any other Police officer, however, shall not fail to execute any order that may be issued by the First, Second or Third talukdar, or by a tahsildar in his official capacity.

"34. The following is a brief synopsis of the duties which it is incumbent on the Police to perform, and till the promulgation of the Police Code alluded to above, the Police shall be guided by the instructions contained therein:—

1st. To keep watch and ward, protect men and property, and preserve peace.

2nd. To prevent the commission of offences and crimes.

3rd. To detect and apprehend offenders and criminals, not giving up any inquiry or pursuit till a satisfactory result has been attained.

4th. To find out stolen property.

5th. To collect evidence in criminal cases, and to prosecute the latter in Court.

6th. To apprehend habitual criminals and persons of suspicious character, and to watch their behaviour and movements.

7th. To go about the country and guard roads, highways and streets.

8th. To serve summonses,* warrants, and other legal processes, issued by the First, Second or Third talukdars or by tahsildars in civil and criminal cases.

9th. To guard the District Jails.

10th. To guard the District Treasuries.

11th. To protect mails, private and public, belonging to Her Majesty or to His Highness, and in the event of any offences having been committed in their connection, to detect the offenders and bring them to justice with the least possible delay.

12th. To keep a constant and vigilant watch over every part of the country, and to give correct information every day of gross offences, the knowledge of which has been revealed and in which the public weal is concerned.

"35. The disposition of the Police force in each district shall be as follows:—The *Muhtamim* shall remain at the head-quarters of the district, from whence he shall make tours of inspection, from time to time, throughout his jurisdiction. One or two talukas shall be entrusted to the charge of each *Amin*.

"36. The force will be divided into a number of small parties or *Jauks*, each consisting of one *Jamadar*, one *Dafadar* and thirteen constables, one of the constables at least being able to read and write the Persian or Urdu language.

"I. One of these *Jauks* shall be stationed at the head *Kachari* of the district, as a guard, as well as for the purpose of serving summonses, warrants, and other legal processes. It shall be incumbent on the members composing this *Jauk* that more than half their number, at least, shall be present on duty at all times.

* Serving of summonses in civil suits was subsequently removed from the list of duties entrusted to the Police.

"II. One *Jauk* will be in attendance on the *Muhtamim*, one-half of it being employed in escorting accused persons under trial from place to place, and the other half, with the *Jamadar*, being prepared to accompany the *Muhtamim* on his tours.

"III. Two *Jauks* shall be stationed in the District Treasuries, and since there will thus be two *Jamadars*, the senior, in point of length of service, shall be the Chief Officer, and the other shall act under his orders. The Military Guard, if any, at these treasuries will be withdrawn.

"IV. Every jail will, similarly, have two *Jauks* which will be under the orders of the senior officer in the same way as that described in the preceding case. The Military Guard likewise will also be removed if there is any.

"V. There will be one *Jauk* in each tahsil *Kachari*, whose duties will be similar to those performed by the *Jauk* in the District *Kachari*.

"VI. The rest of the *Jauks* in full force, or split up into halves, will be located in such places as are believed to be infested with criminally-disposed people, and on such roads which form the highway for general traffic or along which Her Majesty's or His Highness' mails are carried, so that public peace and security may be preserved throughout the district. The talukdars are warned that they and their subordinates shall be held responsible for the safety and protection of the travellers and mails, belonging to the British and His Highness' Governments, whilst in transit through their jurisdiction. If the mails are plundered at any time, and no efficient measures are at once adopted to obtain a clue to, and apprehend, the robbers, the talukdars, in whose jurisdiction the outrage has been committed, shall be held responsible. Although Police *Chaukis* are located at present on the road over which mails are carried, owing to insufficient and lax supervision and control, mail robberies have, by no means, entirely ceased. There can, indeed, be no practical benefit from the mere establishment of a number of Police stations along the route, if the sites are not carefully selected, if proper vigilance is not exercised, and if the higher officers do not keep up a daily and systematic superintendence. More telling results would certainly follow, if suspicious persons

were carefully watched, their behaviour and actions minutely noted, and on the commission of an offence, the offenders quickly detected and brought to justice. With this view the Police *Chaukis* should be shifted so as to be useful in bringing about the end for which they are intended, and intimation of such change should be at once given. The prevailing process of escorting mails from *Chauki* to *Chauki* seems no longer called for and should be done away with. It is an arrangement which is not only unnecessary, but which is a stigma on the Government, inasmuch as it is only necessary when the latter of itself inspires no awe in the minds of ill-disposed persons. After the said *Chaukis* have been manned, the remainder of the *Jauks* shall be divided among the *Amins*.

"VII. Since the Government does not know how many *Chaukis* are required in a district, the Board has, at present, refrained from sending a definite list of appointments under the signature of the Minister, but permits, as per separate memorandum, the keeping of six *Jauks* in addition to those allowed for the head-quarters of each district and each tahsildar. If, however, after careful consideration, it is found that a less number is necessary, the full complement need not be employed and the Government should be informed of that circumstance. Should, on the other hand, a larger number be required, a detailed report should be submitted and the sanction of Government obtained. On the receipt of the report, a regular nomination list will be forwarded duly signed by the Minister. In case the force hereby authorized proves insufficient, it should be so carefully disposed as to render the public highways, over which mails may be carried, first of all secure, and if other stations are thereby weakened, the Irregular Troops may be called on to make up the deficiency till a reply has been received to the report. When this last measure has been adopted, so many less men from the Troops will, of course, be despatched to the head-quarters of the districts and the injunctions contained in para. 39 of this letter in that behalf will be so far modified.

"VIII. The duties expected from the *Jauks* at the disposal of *Amins* will be set forth in detail in the Police Code, but a brief abstract of them is appended.

"Since the prevention of crime is the primary object of the Police, the *Jauks* should be so distributed, their daily task so assigned, their beats so arranged, the intercommunication of news between them so regulated, that some one of them may visit at least once in twenty-four hours every place where there is a dwelling, every doubtful locality, whether in a populated or deserted quarter, every town and village, every stage-house or alighting place for travellers, and every highway and bye-way under their local jurisdiction. A daily report of work should be forwarded from every town and village to the District Superintendent. All suspicious and notorious characters should be constantly looked after. In short no nook or corner should escape the eye of the Police, and a daily journal of what they see and do should be furnished to the district departmental head. In the execution of the functions above described, the District Superintendent should be enjoined to strictly forbid his subordinates from interfering without reason with peaceful and respectful citizens and to make them perform their duties as far as possible in a courteous and temperate manner, and not too harshly and insolently, or disrespectfully.

"37. No Police officer or constable is at liberty to interfere in the private affairs or conversations of individuals, or hold out threats of any kind to them, unless they are believed to have committed an offence contrary to law or suspected of entertaining a design of doing so. For, unless under the latter circumstances, the duty of the Police consists in keeping watch over them. When a person, who is suspected of entertaining a design of committing an offence, knows that the eye of the Police is upon him, he will be naturally deterred from putting his object into execution, and thus there will be a diminution of crimes.

"38. One *Jamadar*, one *Dafadar*, and twenty-two mounted Policemen have been appointed for each district. Out of this number, four men will remain with the talukdar for speedy execution of his orders in time of need, two with the *Muhtamim* with the same object and also to give him information in regard to matters relating to Police supervision, and the rest, too, with the *Muhtamim* to be employed, when any of his orders are to be executed with despatch, or to be stationed in places where their presence is

necessary, or to keep watch and ward in localities which call for such precaution."

Police Code compiled.

8. Besides the executive officers and active members of the force, a *Munshi* or clerk, on a salary of Rupees 20 *per mensem*, was attached to each *Muhtamim* and a *Muhurrir* or writer, on a stipend of Rupees 15 a month, to each *Amin*. But though everything was done to place the force on an efficient footing, it was found that neither the men nor the officers comprehended the new system nor understood the rules and regulations by which it was to be governed. Each district carried on its Police administration in its own fashion, quite different from the one prevailing in another. A Police Code was, therefore, at length, drawn up by the Board of Revenue and promulgated under the sanction of the Government in 1275 Fasli. The Code contained provisions as to the discipline and dress of the force, furnished a list of offences in which the Police could and could not interfere, and set forth definite and explicit rules as to the manner in which the Police were to exercise their functions and maintain the public peace. In the state of things then existing, however, the Code did not operate quite in the way it ought to have done. Many of its provisions were distasteful to the feelings of the people at that time. Unaccustomed to such things in the past, they considered it derogatory and dishonourable to put on the green uniform, or to undergo military drill and discipline, especially as the words of commands were given in English. To learn and become acquainted with the regulations of their departments was also a severe trial for them. It was necessary, therefore, to wait for a favourable turn in the popular sentiment, to exercise patience and postpone the worknig of the new Code for some time. At last, in two or three years, a change became visible, young men with new ideas were willing to wear the once repugnant uniform, and in some districts drill was also commenced, though not without great difficulty at first. At once a marked improvement was noticeable in the method of detecting and apprehending offenders, in the way the preliminary Police investigations were carried out, and in the manner in which cases were committed to the Courts for trial.

9. The Police Code above alluded to describes the offences in which the Police can, or cannot, interfere without an order from a Court of Law, in the following manner:—

Non-cognizable offences.

"103. The Police shall not of their own motion interfere with the following cases:—

Adultery.
Libelling or defaming persons.
Indecent abuse.
Slight offences.
Trivial assaults.

"104. In all the preceding offences, complaints should be referred to the Courts of Justice. But nothing in the above provisions shall prohibit a Police officer, if he considers a riot or disturbance of the public peace imminent, from taking, after due care and consideration, and on his personal responsibility, such precautionary measures as in his judgment may appear calculated to prevent such riot or disturbance, and the officer in such a case of interference shall report the circumstances to the *Muhtamim* of the district for information.

Cognizable offences.

"133. The Police can apprehend persons under the following conditions without a warrant from a Magistrate:—

1st. Any person seen committing any of the undermentioned offences, by the Police:—

(*a*) Abetting in mutiny or rebellion.

(*b*) Concealing a person charged with a capital crime.

(*c*) Uttering false coins, or making some device or instrument for that purpose, or appearing to meditate the commission of these offences.

(*d*) Forging stamped paper.

(*e*) Defiling the water of a well or reservoir.

(*f*) Destroying, damaging, or defiling a holy place, or a place of worship, or any thing, or article connected with any religion.

(*g*) Disturbing any congregation whilst engaged in worship or prayer according to their religious belief.

(*h*) Murder.

(*i*) Attempt at murder.

(*j*) Confining a person in one's residence, or removing him to any place by fraud or misrepresentation.

(*k*) Theft.

(*l*) Dacoity.

2nd. Any person charged or strongly suspected of being implicated in any of the above offences.

3rd. Any person who is universally believed to be implicated in any of the above offences.

4th. Any person for whose capture a reward has been published.

5th. Any person with whom stolen property is found.

6th. Any person obstructing a Police officer in the discharge of his duties.

"135. Every officer in charge of a *Thana* can apprehend, without a warrant or order from a Court of Justice, any person who enters or leaves surreptitiously and in a suspicious manner, or who has no ostensible means of living, or who does not give satisfactory information about his residence, or any person who is a reputed thief, a housebreaker, or a notorious character."

Naib-Muhtamims appointed.

10. In 1277 Fasli the whole territory was divided into divisions, each division being composed of three districts. For revenue and judicial purposes a *Sadar* talukdar was appointed over each division, and an officer called *Naib Muhtamim* for the Police administration.

Separation of Police from Revenue.

11. From the same date the Police department was separated from the Revenue department and the former placed under the supervision of a *Sadar Muhtamim*, who had his office in the City, and who, besides holding the post from which he derived his designation, also acted as Secretary to Government in

the Police department. This separation marked a total change in the administration of the Police department, a change which was carried still further by a new Code passed in the year under consideration, and which modified and amended certain provisions of the old one. The *Sadar Muhtamims* and *Naib Muhtamims*, by making tours of inspection throughout the districts, proved highly useful in inspiring new life and energy in the Police force. The only hitch was that the former officer deemed it his paramount duty to espouse rather too warmly the cause of his subordinates in every case and under every circumstance, and thus a feeling of ill-will and jealousy was created between the Revenue and Police officers in the districts, which resulted in the former refraining from cordially co-operating with the latter. As the reins of Government rested entirely in the hands of Revenue officers, their apathy and indifference naturally paralysed the action of the Police and diminished their utility. Had not this lamentable rivalry manifested itself at so early a stage, and had the Police department been left, as heretofore, under the supervising control of the Revenue officers, there is every reason to believe, that the wishes of the Government would have been most amply fulfilled.

Appointment of a Police Secretary.

12. At the time of the separation referred to between the Police and Revenue, the officers of the former department were invested with the following powers, as regards investigating and punishing offences committed by members of the Police force :—

Powers of Police officers.

Officer.	Jurisdiction.	
	Fine.	Period of imprisonment.
	Rs.	
Sadar Muhtamim.....	300	One year's rigorous imprisonment.
Naib Sadar Muhtamim.	150	Six months' do. do.
District *Muhtamim*	50	Two months' do. do.
Amin	25	One month's do. do.

13. Appeals from the decisions of the Police officers above enumerated lay with the officer next above him in point of rank, and appeals from the *Sadar Muhtamim* were pre-

Appeals from the decisions of Police officers.

ferrable in the *Sadar Adawlat*. All offences not falling within the jurisdiction of the *Sadar Muhtamim* were tried by the *Faujdari Adawlat*. The *Sadar Muhtamim*, in addition to the powers above set forth, had the right of appointing, dismissing, transferring, fining, suspending, or granting leave of absence to any member of the Police force under him.

Appointment of the Police *Sadar-ul-Miham*.

14. When, for the better administration of His Highness' Dominions, four *Sadar-ul-Mihams* or Ministers, selected from the nobility of Hyderabad, were appointed at the head of each principal department of the State, a special Minister for the Police department was included in the number. His jurisdiction extended over (1) the Hyderabad City Police, (2) the Suburban Police, (3) the Divani Police, and (4) the Sarfkhas Police. His office establishment consisted of an experienced Secretary, an Assistant Secretary and a subordinate staff sufficient to carry on correspondence and to despatch business. He was competent to suspend any Police officer or servant, from the *Naib Muhtamim* down to the *Amin*, to inflict any other punishment on any member of the force excepting the higher officers, and to hear appeals against any officer subordinate to him. In the year 1287 Hijri, the joint office of Secretary and *Sadar Muhtamim* of the District Police having been abolished, the office of Secretary to Government in the Police department was amalgamated with that of Secretary to Government, Judicial department. The designation of *Naib Sadar Muhtamim* was also changed into that of *Sadar Muhtamim*, the officers so styled receiving an increase of Rupees 100, each, to their monthly salaries, thus bringing up their monthly emoluments to Rupees 550 including horse and travelling allowance. The authority previously exercised by the *Sadar Muhtamims* of districts was vested in the *Sadar Muhtamims* of divisions and the *Muhtamims* of districts were invested with the powers formerly assigned to the *Naib Sadar Muhtamims*. The following table gives the extent of jurisdiction of each of these officers, as thus revised :—

Police Secretariat amalgamated with Judicial.

Powers of Police officers.

Officer.	Jurisdiction.	
	Fine.	Period of imprisonment.
	Rs.	
Sadar Muhtamim of Division	300	One year's rigorous imprisonment.
Muhtamim of District.....	150	Six months' do. do.
Amin of Taluka	25	One month's do. do.

The power vested in *Muhtamims* and *Amins*.

15. It was provided, however, that any punishment awarded by the *Muhtamims* or *Amins* should be effective, only so far as it might be confined to fine within their jurisdiction, but fine in excess of it, or imprisonment, or dismissal, required the ulterior confirmation of the *Sadar Muhtamim*, who had, besides this controlling power, the right of appointing, transferring, or dismissing the *Bargirs*, and of selecting or rejecting remounts.

Government Gazette on criminal prosecution against Police.

16. In the official Gazette of the 29th Shaban 1288 Fasli the following explanatory remarks are given in reference to criminal prosecutions against members of the Police force:—

"In the Schedule of powers granted to the officers of the district over their men, which has been heretofore in force, some explanation is given with regard to the extent of these powers. The meaning of that explanation is, not that Police officers can try all cases of a criminal nature against their subordinates, but that they can only do so when the offence is one which is committed on duty, and in neglect of duty. For instance, if a Constable, in charge of some property, which he is bound to take care of, appropriates an article to himself, or one, who is entrusted with the safe custody of a man or animal, allows him or it to escape or stray, or offers any violence to the person committed to his custody, the trial of such a case belongs properly to the Police officer under whom the Constable serves. But if, on the other hand, an offence is committed off duty, and unconnected with duty, *e.g.*, if a Constable or other Police servant takes by illegal force anything from a ryot, commits an assault or battery on any person, perpetrates a fraud, threatens some one with an act which he has no right or

power to do, creates a riot, gives abuse, or does any other unlawful act described in the said 'Schedule of Powers,' the offence must be investigated by a talukdar. As in the 'Schedule' abovementioned there is no provision as to the trial of cases of corruption, it is now deemed expedient to notify that in such cases where *Amins* or *Muhtamims* are the parties accused, the trial shall take place before the *Sadar Muhtamims*, and where the latter Officers are themselves implicated, before the Minister of Police, or, under his orders, before the Sadar talukdars."

Powers of awarding punishments transferred to Courts of Law.

17. In process of time, all cases of a criminal nature were transferred to the Courts of Law, and the Police officers were only empowered to investigate such offences as were committed against the departmental rules and regulations. They retained, nevertheless, the power of awarding imprisonment for terms of one and two years.

Enrolment, Equipment and Discipline.

Enrolment and uniforms.

18. The minimum and maximum age for enrolment as Police Constables has been fixed at 18 and 30 years respectively; and the height of recruits at not less than 5 feet 4 inches. The *Sadar Muhtamims*, *Muhtamims* and *Amins* wear a uniform consisting of a green coat trimmed with silver lace, a green brocaded turban, and boots; for arms they carry two pistols; and they have to be further provided with a saddle, a saddle cloth, and a bridle for their horses. They are all required to be well up in drill.

19. *Jamadars*, *Dafadars*, Constables, and the writer who is attached to each *Jauk*, put on a green coat, with white trowsers, red turbans, and shoes. Each *Jauk* has, collectively, six guns with bayonets, manufactured at the Government Workshop; but the members of the *Jauk*, including the writer, commonly carry a sword and a baton, called the *Sota*, the latter being used in the day-time, and the former being worn at night. The men are all subjected to drill, sufficient to make them smart, energetic and serviceable as Policemen. In some districts this object has been fully attained. The mounted men are armed each with a lance, a sword, and a brace of pistols, have

leather saddles for their horses and go through a little drill. Their dress and accoutrements, however, still require improvement, as also their horses, which, in some cases, are exceedingly poor and short in stature. The business of clothing the whole force is under the direction and control of a Superintendent of Clothing, and the uniforms are paid for by monthly deductions from the salaries of the men.

Equipment.

20. New uniforms are distributed once every three years, and every year an examination is held at which the *Amins* and the lower officers and men are examined in their knowledge of their respective duties. The *Muhtamims* and *Sadar Muhtamims* are exempted from this ordeal. The examinations in some districts are very ably conducted, the examiners consisting of such high and intelligent officers as talukdars, *Sadar Muhtamims*, and *Madadgars* or Judicial Assistants to the *Sadar* talukdars. The subjects comprise the Police rules and regulations for the time being in force, exercise on horseback, and drill. In some districts, the *Amins* have creditably gone through the test, and have received certificates of merit.

Distribution of uniforms.

Discipline.

21. The most important and primary duty of the Police being the prevention and detection of crimes, the following is the *modus operandi*, by which this object is sought to be achieved. As soon as an offence is known to have been committed, say in a village, the Police *Patel*, or other village servant, gives written intimation of that fact to the *Thanadar*. The *Jamadar* or *Dafadar* in charge of the *Thana* communicates the news to the *Amin*, and himself endeavours to find out the offender. The *Amin* transmits the intelligence he has received to the *Muhtamim*, either by means of the diary he daily sends up to the latter officer, or by a separate memo. (if the case is a serious one), and repairs to the spot where the offence is alleged to have been committed and institutes a search and investigation. In case the crime is a serious one, such as murder or dacoity, the *Muhtamim* himself also follows up the clue, and even the *Sadar*

Procedure.

Muhtamim has orders to co-operate in the investigation on such important occasions, though, as a general rule, he is not required to do so. When, by the assistance and co-operation of the village servants, the offenders have been legally arrested, they are brought to the residence of the *Amin*, with proofs of their guilt, such as the stolen property in cases of theft, or any other evidence; and within 24 hours thereafter they are placed before a Magistrate with the charges against them framed regularly according to law and entered in the charge sheets or *Takhta-i-Chalan*. A Police officer acquainted with the facts of the case appears in the Court and prosecutes the accused, whom he asks any questions he likes under the permission of the Court. After full enquiry, the Magistrate informs the Police of the result of the trial by means of a form known as the *Chalan-i-Wapasi*, which sets forth whether the accused have been acquitted or convicted; and in the latter case describes the punishment awarded. In the event of conviction, the Police endeavour to arrest others who may have been implicated in the offence, and to discover the stolen property in cases of theft, otherwise they set again to trace out the real criminals. If no clue can be had within six months in offences of a trivial nature, all correspondence and references on the subject are closed, and an entry of the case made in a book called the "Register of undetected cases," kept in every *Thana*, and this entry is made use of when fresh information comes to light at any subsequent period. In serious crimes, the correspondence is kept open for a year, at the end of which the same course as that above described is adopted.

22. All Police officers are required to be constantly moving about in the limits subject to their jurisdiction. When the *Sadar Muhtamim* visits a district in the course of his tour, it is his duty to inspect thoroughly the Police force of the place, and to introduce such reforms as he deems necessary, in order to improve the condition or increase the efficiency of the force. He is bound to examine the officers and men in departmental rules and regulations, and in their knowledge of drill, to scrutinize their books, and to correct whatever errors he may find in them. Lastly, where offences frequently occur, he has to strengthen the force by additional men. But there is, it must be admitted,

✓ Tours.

a great deal of difference between the districts both in the judgment and skill with which the Police arrangements are carried out and in the supervision which is exercised over those arrangements.

23. Besides the men employed in the *Thanas* and *Chaukis*, the following are reserved for special duties, or for the purpose of serving as escorts with officers :—

Escorts and guards.

Escort with *Sadar Muhtamim*,	one and a half *Jauk*.
Do. do. District do.	one *Jauk*.
Do. do. *Amin*,	half a *Jauk*.
Guard for Taluka Treasury,	half a *Jauk*.
Do. for District do.,	one *Jauk*.
Do. for each Jail,	two *Jauks*.

At present two men from each *Jauk* are kept at head-quarters of each district, where they receive instruction, under the supervision of the *Muhtamim*, in drill and in Police rules and regulations. These men have, in some districts, acquired considerable knowledge and experience. The *Sadar-ul-Miham*, or Minister of Police, now and then travels through the districts, sees the condition of things himself, and examines the Police in their work and duties.

CHAPTER VII.

Police for 1290 Fasli.

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POLICE FOR 1290 FASLI.

1. The entire Police force of H. H. the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Government is composed of the District Police, Hyderabad City and Suburb Police, and the Railway Police, the last of which, as being within the jurisdiction of the British Resident at Hyderabad, will not be treated of here.

Component parts of Police force.

2. The total strength of the District Police of all ranks is 10,791, of which 1,955 are under the Divisional Superintendent of the North-Western Division, 1,957 under that of the Southern Division, 1,861 under that of the Western Division, 2,554 under that of the Northern Division, and 2,464 under that of the Eastern Division.

District Police.

The following is the strength of the Police in the various districts :—

DISTRICT.	The strength of Police.
Aurangabad	863
Birh	538
Parbhani	553
Divisional Superintendent	1
Total North-Western Division...	1,955
Gulbarga	674
Lingsugur.....	417
Raichur.....	448
Shorapur	417
Divisional Superintendent	1
Total Southern Division...	1,957

DISTRICT.	The strength of Police.
Bidar	599
Nander	781
Naldrug.....	480
Divisional Superintendent	1
Total Western Division...	1,861
Elgandal	736
Medak	582
Indur and Sarpur Tandur	1,235
Divisional Superintendent	1
Total Northern Division...	2,554
Nagur Karnul	917
Nalgunda	660
Khammam	886
Divisional Superintendent	1
Total Eastern Division...	2,464
GRAND TOTAL DISTRICTS...	10,791

Various grades of Police.

3. In the districts we find the following graded scale of officers. There are at the head of all the Police force five *Sadar Muhtamims* or Divisional Superintendents as shown above, directly communicating with the *Sadar-ul-Miham-i-Kotwali* or the Police Minister, residing in the City of Hyderabad. Next to the Divisional Superintendents of Police there are 16 District Superintendents followed by 127 Inspectors and 665 *Jamadars*. Subordinate to these last there are 658 *Dafadars* under whom there are 8,911 Constables. There are besides 409 mounted Policemen in the districts.

4. The following is a table showing the distribution of the Police by population and area in the five divisions together with a comparative table of the same in the surrounding provinces:—

Distribution of Police by area and population.

DIVISIONS.	One Policeman to	
	Square miles.	Persons.
North-Western Division	7·05	728
Southern Division	5·8	454
Western Division	3·9	530
Northern Division	7·2	619
Eastern Division	8·3	583
Average...	6·6	586
PROVINCES.		
Bombay Presidency	6·49	810
Madras Presidency	6·5	1,479
Berar	5·9	812
Central Provinces	9·37	962

5. Apart from the Police quartered and maintained by the Government in districts, about 3,250 men of various ranks are regularly kept in the metropolis and its suburbs, in which there is 1 *Kotwal* on a salary of Rs. 1,000 *per mensem* with 1 Assistant, 1 *Sadar Muhtamim* of Suburbs and 1 Assistant, 2 Superintendents, 40 Inspectors, 199 *Jamadars*, 208 *Dafadars*, 2,748 Constables and

City Police.

49 men of the Mounted Police. In the year 1289 the strength of the City and Suburban Police was as follows:—

1 *Kotwal.*
1 *Sadar Muhtamim* for Suburbs.
2 Assistants.
2 Superintendents.
44 Inspectors.
209 *Jamadars.*
220 *Dafadars.*
2,722 Constables.
49 Mounted Police.

City and District Police.

6. Reckoning up the strength of the City and District Police, we find 194 Officers, 13,389 Constables, 458 Mounted Constables, giving in the aggregate a total of 14,036 men, as against 196 Officers, 13,401 Constables, 458 Mounted Constables, in all 14,055 men as shown in the Police Returns of 1289 Fasli.

Distribution of Police.

7. 590 men of the Police force are employed as prison guards, 498 as treasury guards, 8,534 are on town and village duties, 1,654 are under a course of drill, and 2,113 are doing the work of escorts.

Annual cost of Police.

8. The total expenditure incurred during the year 1290 F. on the Police establishment of the City and districts is put down at Rs. 19,50,832, which shows that the annual expenditure per head of strength is H. S. Rs. 138-15-9. The following is a comparative list of the annual cost of the Police force per head in other surrounding provinces:—

Madras Presidency	Rs.	148
Bombay Presidency	,,	179
Central Provinces.....	,,	173
Berars	,,	192
Mysore	,,	147

9. Besides the City and District Police, the Village Patels and their subordinates form one of the most important elements in the Police establishment of the State. There are altogether 11,617 Police Patels and 5,423 other Patels who are invested with criminal powers. The total expenditure incurred on the Village Police is Rs. 4,00,429.

Village Police and cost.

10. There were 27 of the Police establishment, including officers and men, who were rewarded this year either in money or by promotion. The figure varies very much from that of the year 1289 F., when no fewer than 121 persons of the Police were rewarded for their zeal in the detection of crimes.

Police rewarded.

11. To turn to the punishments awarded to the Police we find that in the year 1290 F. there were 412 persons who underwent degradation or some amount of criminal punishment. This number compares very favourably with that of last year, when it was 2,039.

Police convicted.

12. In the year 1290 Fasli there were 1,276 cases reported to the Hyderabad City and Suburban Police, of which 1,146 or 89·8 per cent. were tracked. The number of persons apprehended, out of 1,993 investigated, was 1,789. Out of 1,146 cases and 1,789 persons, 530 cases and 751 persons or 46·2 and 41·9 per cent., respectively, were convicted. In the City itself out of 483 cases reported 438 or 90·7 were tracked. Out of 438 cases tracked, 171 or 39·06 per cent. were convicted, and 116 were acquitted; while from the total number of 657 persons arrested in the above offences, 256 or 18·1 per cent. were proved guilty and 112 were either acquitted or discharged. There were 15 persons arrested on the charge of dacoity, 8 for the crime of highway robbery, 12 for housebreaking, and 4 for murder. Of theft, in the City there were 211 cases reported, of which 191 were tracked, comprehending 260 persons, and 2 cases of poisoning; 39 persons were tried for causing grievous hurt by means of weapons, 6 were charged with kidnapping, and 12 with rape. Besides these, there were 5 cases of extortion, 11 of cheating, and 160 cases of a minor feature.

Working of the City and Suburban Police.

Turning from the City Police, when we come to the Suburban, we find that there were 793 cases reported, and 708 or 88·9 per

cent. tracked. The number of persons supposed to be implicated was put down at 1,275, of whom 1,132 were actually arrested. As seen from the statistics of the Suburban Police, there were 359 or 50·7 per cent. cases convicted from the above number tracked, 247 discharged, and 102 remanded pending trial. Of the total number of persons arrested 495 or 43·7 per cent. were convicted, and 424 were discharged or acquitted; 1 died, 14 escaped, and 208 were pending trial at the close of the year. 16 persons were seized for the crime of murder, but there was not a single instance of dacoity in any quarter of the Suburbs. There were 22 cases of housebreaking, and 288 arrested cases of theft; the total number of persons implicated in the latter crime were 501, out of whom 437 were traced by the Police. Of suicide there were 21 cases, but only one case of poisoning. About 113 persons were charged with causing grievous hurt, 21 with kidnapping, 95 with causing hurt by means of dangerous weapons, 23 with gambling, 1 with causing miscarriage, 14 with rape, 7 with causing escape from custody, 12 with rioting, 15 with extortion, 1 with unlawful imprisonment, 4 with forgery, and 6 with offences relating to coins. From the total number of 1,132 persons apprehended, 495 or 43·7 per cent. were convicted, 414 were either acquitted or discharged, 208 remanded pending trial, 1 died, and 14 escaped.

Abstract of the above.

13. The subjoined table shows the result of the working of the Police during the year 1290 Fasli :—

	Cases.					Persons.					
	Reported.	Tracked.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending.	Investigated.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Died or escaped.	Pending.
City	432	438	171	116	151	718	657	258	112	...	289
Suburbs	793	708	359	247	102	1,275	1,132	495	414	15	208
Total	1,276	1,146	530	363	253	1,993	1,789	751	526	15	497

The result of the convictions in cases and persons for both City and Suburbs is not satisfactory. The percentage of cases pending and persons under trial (19·7 and 24·7 respectively) was very high. The percentage of convictions in cases and persons brought under trial was 59·5 and 32·3 respectively in the City, and 60·0 and 54·2 respectively in the Suburbs. On the whole it was 59·9 and 47·9 respectively.

Decrease of crimes in the City and Suburbs.

14. There is a small increase of about 1·6 per cent. in the crimes said to have been committed in the City and Suburbs in comparison with those of last year. The following statement shows the state of crime in the City and Suburbs for 5 years:—

	City.	Suburbs.	Total.
1290 Fasli.....	483	793	1276
1289 „	517	739	1256
1288 „	342	870	1212
1287 „	214	1212	1426
1286 „	318	824	1142

District crimes and criminals.

15. The Police was employed during the year 1290 Fasli in tracking out and arresting the following cases and persons in the various districts:—

Districts.	Cases.					Persons.					
	Reported.	Tracked.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending.	Investigated.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Died or escaped.	Pending trial.
Aurangabad	939	912	469	434	9	2,162	2,096	812	1,124	4	156
Birh	298	248	138	86	24	704	638	275	289	1	73
Parbhani	415	407	195	96	116	913	894	331	453	...	110
Total N.-W. Division	1,652	1,567	802	616	149	3,779	3,628	1,418	1,866	5	339
Bidar	494	421	421	...	...	1,028	854	854	...	...	...
Nander	708	561	251	170	140	1,592	1,262	388	575	7	292
Naldrug	433	342	212	57	73	996	770	416	228	3	123
Total W. Division	1,635	1,324	884	227	213	3,616	2,886	1,658	803	10	415
Gulbarga	260	229	149	47	33	621	541	266	142	10	123
Shorapur	133	121	65	44	12	373	366	165	185	...	16
Raichur	246	224	217	2	5	613	583	146	409	1	27
Lingsugur	630	358	120	226	12	885	865	359	474	1	31
Total S. Division	999	932	551	319	62	2,492	2,355	936	1,210	12	197
Indur	639	461	255	161	45	1,698	1,027	477	464	3	83
Elganda	465	326	187	113	26	1,161	744	340	360	...	44
Medak	283	243	152	88	3	691	523	332	183	...	8
Total N. Division	1,387	1,030	594	362	74	3,550	2,294	1,149	1,007	3	135
Nagar Karnul	398	349	107	3	239	484	355	154	199	...	2
Nalgunda	237	237	69	89	79	562	562	185	192	...	185
Khammam	961	788	420	191	177	1,046	538	283	101	...	154
Total E. Division	1,594	1,374	596	283	495	2,092	1,455	622	492	...	341
Grand Total	7,267	6,227	3,427	1,807	993	15,529	12,618	5,783	5,378	30	1,427

✓ Percentage of conviction in cases and persons.

16. The subjoined table gives the percentage of convictions in cases and persons for each district:—

Districts.	Percentage of cases convicted to reported.	Percentage of persons convicted to arrested.
Aurangabad	49·9	38·7
Birh	46·3	43·1
Parbhani	45·5	37·02
Total N.-W. Division...	47·3	39·08
Bidar	85·2	100·0
Nander	35·4	30·7
Naldrug	48·9	54·0
Total W. Division...	54·0	57·4
Gulbarga	57·3	49·1
Sholapur	48·8	44·9
Raichur	88·2	25·0
Lingsugur	33·3	41·5
Total S. Division...	55·1	39·7
Indur	39·9	46·4
Elgandal	48·2	45·7
Medak	53·7	63·4
Total N. Division...	42·8	50·0
Nagar Karnul	27·0	43·4
Nalgunda	24·8	32·9
Khammam	43·7	52·6
Total E. Division...	37·3	42·7
Grand Total...	47·1	45·8

✓ With regard to the percentage of convictions in cases, the Raichur District is the best, having 88·2; Bidar stands next, and Nalgunda, having 24·8 per cent., is the worst of all.

✓ With reference to the percentage of convictions of persons arrested, the result given for the Bidar district, being 100, is very doubtful and seems almost impossible. The Police Minister's

attention has been drawn to this point. Medak is 63·4 and Raichur is the worst of all, having 25·0 persons convicted.

Observation on the working of the District Police.

17. The result of the working of the District Police in the detection of crimes and the conviction of criminals for the year under review was as follows:—

Out of 7,267 cases reported, 6,227 or 85·6 per cent. were tracked. The conviction on crimes reported was 47·1 and on that tracked 55 per cent., the number of cases convicted being 3,427. But in the matter of conviction in cases brought to trial the percentage was 65·5. The percentage of cases remaining under trial at the end of the year was 15·9.

Out of 12,618 persons arrested 5,783 or 45·4 per cent. were convicted. The proportion of persons convicted to persons brought to trial was 49·9 per cent., while the ratio of those pending disposal was 11·3 on the whole number for disposal.

Decrease of crimes in the Districts.

18. There is a considerable decrease of crime in the districts. The percentage of falling off on the last year is 18·1.

The following statement gives the number of crimes ascertained to have been committed during the 5 years in the districts:—

Year.	Number of Crimes.
1290 Fasli	7,267
1289 ,, ...	8,950
1288 ,, ...	11,185
1287 ,, ...	10,714
1286 ,, ...	7,867

Cause of decrease.

19. The number of crimes ascertained to have been committed in His Highness' Divani territory including City Suburbs and Districts during 5 years has been considerably on the decrease, except in 1289 Fasli as shown below:—

Year.	Number of Crimes.
1290	8,543
1289	10,206
1288	11,996
1287	12,923
1286	11,116

The year 1287 Fasli was a famine year, when owing to the prevailing distress there had been a marked increase of crimes. Since 1288 Fasli, owing to a plentiful harvest and fall in prices, and in the years following it under similar circumstances, there is a vast decrease of crimes reported, though it is almost certain that a good many crimes remain unreported.

Decrease of crime in surrounding provinces.

There was a greater decrease in crimes reported in the surrounding Presidencies—Madras, Bombay and Central Provinces—for the year 1880 than 1879, except Berar, in which a slight increase in cognizable offences has been partly attributed to the high prices of grain during the early part of 1880.

Review of the working of the City and District Police.

20. On the whole there were 8,543 cases reported, out of which 7,373 crimes or 82·6 were tracked. The total number of persons implicated was 17,522, out of which 13,750 or 78·4 per cent. were arrested. The result is satisfactory.

The crimes reported last year were 10,206. There is a marked improvement in the decrease of Police crimes this year. The percentage of decrease on that of the last year is 15·9.

There is a corresponding decrease in the number of persons arrested this year as compared with that of the last. Last year the number was 17,223. The percentage of decrease is 14·9.

There was an increase of about 2 per cent. in the tracking of crimes this year on that of the last, the number of case stracked last year being 8,594.

In 1289 Fasli the number of crimes reported was 10,206 and tracked 8,594 or 84·2 per cent. The number of persons arrested was 17,223.

Comparison of five years.

21. The number of crimes reported and tracked, and the number of persons arrested by the Police during the last five years, stands as below:—

Year.	Cases.			Persons.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Per cent.	Arrested.
1290 Fasli.....	8,543	7,373	86·2	13,750
1289 „	10,206	8,594	84·2	17,223
1288 „	11,996	10,173	84·8	23,286
1287 „	12,929	11,140	86·1	31,770
1286 „	11,116	9,042	81·2	18,215

22. The result of the trial by Courts of the cases *chalaned* by the Police for this year was this, that out of 8,543 crimes reported 45·7 per cent. cases were convicted, and the conviction on cases tracked was 52·9. There was 47·8 per cent. of persons convicted out of the total arrested, and the percentage of persons convicted to those brought to trial was 53·1.

✓ Results of trials by Courts.

The result of the trials by Court during the five years was as follows:—

	Cases or Crimes.					Persons.				
	Cases Reported.	Cases Tracked.	Cases Convicted.	Per cent. of conviction to reported.	Percentage of conviction to tracked.	Persons arrested.	Persons brought under trial.	Persons convicted	Percentage of conviction on persons arrested.	Per cent. of persons brought under trial.
1290 F.	8,543	7,373	3,907	45·7	52.9	13,750	12,439	6,534	47·8	53·2
1289 „	10,206	8,594	5,596	54·8	54·8	17,223	15,837	9.055	52·5	58·8
1288 „	11,966	10,173	5,382	44·4	52·9	23,226	16.271	10,791	46·3	66·3
1287 „	12,929	11,140	9,997	77·3	89·7	31,770	27,445	19,874	62·6	72·4
1286 „	11,116	9,042				18,215	15,486	10,984	60·8	70·9

23. The number of persons remaining under trial at the close of the year was 1,923 or 13·9 per cent. on the number of persons *chalaned* by the Police.

✓ Percentage of persons pending trial.

During the four years past the percentage stood as shown below:—

1289 Fasli	7·06
1288 „	18·2
1287 „	13·6
1286 „	13·0

It is very unsatisfactory to find the Criminal Courts leaving 18·9 per cent. of persons awaiting their trial at the close of this year against 7·06 per cent. of the last.

24. The efficiency of the Police may be judged by the ratio of cases which resulted in conviction to the total number either investigated or decided; or, again, by the proportion of persons convicted in cases ascertained to have been committed (or to be true after expunging false cases) to the total number of persons arrested or brought to trial.

✓ Test of the Police efficiency.

25. (1) The percentage of crimes tracked to those reported in Hyderabad is 93·3 this year against 90·2 last year. There is some improvement by about 3 per cent. There is some diversity in the mode of filling up the Police Returns for Hyderabad and other surrounding provinces. The Hyderabad Police Returns show the number of crimes reported and tracked (called *suragh*)—*i.e.*, the crimes detected by the Police after investigation; whilst in other provinces the returns show the number of crimes reported and investigated whether tracked or not. There are many cases which though thoroughly investigated, were never detected, no trace of the accused persons or property whatsoever being found.

✓ Percentage of cases tracked or investigated to reported.

✓ Percentages of cases tracked or investigated to reported, excluding nuisance cases.

26. The percentage of cases investigated to reported in other provinces for 1880 was as follows:—

Madras	100·0
Bombay	94·4
Berar (excluding expunged cases)	96·3
Berar (including expunged cases)	82·8
Central Provinces	91·0

Exclusive of nuisance cases and offences under special and local laws (not cognizable by the Police in Hyderabad) the percentage of cases investigated to reported in these provinces is given below:—

Madras	100·0
Berar	94·5

27. (2) The percentage of conviction to cases reported, including expunged cases for 1880, was 45·7 in Hyderabad against 54·8, excluding expunged cases in the last year.

✓ Percentage of conviction to cases reported.

In other provinces it stood as below :—

Madras	68·6
Bombay	39·7
Berar	55·9
Central Provinces	45·0

In the Madras Presidency the percentage of cases convicted to reported is very high. It includes nuisance cases and offences under special and local laws in which convictions are very easy, and these convictions can hardly be considered a test of the Police efficiency.

In Madras the percentage of cases convicted to those reported in cognizable offences under the Penal Code was only 44·4 in 18 and 46·1 in 1879, while the percentage of conviction in offence under special and local laws was 93·2 and of nuisances under the Penal Code and special and local laws was 91·2.* There are no offences under special or local laws, or nuisances cognizable by the Police in Hyderabad.

The percentage of convictions to cases reported, excluding the nuisance cases and offences under special and local laws for 1880, is as follows :—

Hyderabad	45·7
Madras	44·4
Bombay	35·8†
Berar	37·6‡
Central Provinces	41·1§

28. (3) The percentage of conviction to cases tracked or detected in Hyderabad is 52·9, against 54·8 in the last year, a great falling off most probably owing to expunged cases being included this year in those tracked.

Percentage of cases convicted to cases tracked and investigated.

* *Vide* Madras General Administration Report for 1880-81.

† Number of cases reported, excluding public and local nuisances, was 5,785. Number of convictions 21,451.

‡ Number of cases reported, excluding nuisances, was 8,315. Number of convictions was 3,131.

§ Number of cases reported, excluding public nuisances, was 27,675, that of convictions 11,393.

In other provinces the percentage of cases convicted to investigated for 1880 stood as below :—

Madras	68·6
Bombay	42·0
Berar	58·0
Central Provinces	44·0

The same diversity of method as noticed in para. 26 disturbs the above proportions also. The percentage of cases convicted to tracked in other provinces will be higher than the present ones if the calculation is made on the number actually tracked out of that investigated.

Excluding nuisance cases and offences under special and local laws not cognizable by the Police in Hyderabad, the percentage of conviction to investigation is—

Madras	46·8
Berar 1880	39·8
Berar 1879	42·1
Central Provinces	39·8

✓Percentage of persons convicted to arrested.

29. (4) The percentage of persons convicted to arrested in Hyderabad is 47·8 against 52·5 of the last year. In other provinces it stood as given below :—

Madras	74·1
Bombay	51·3
Berar	69·0
Central Provinces	72·77

✓ Percentage of persons convicted to arrested, excluding nuisance cases.

This includes persons in nuisance cases and offenders under special and local laws. Excluding these, the percentage in the surrounding provinces was as follows :—

Madras 1880	56·3*
Madras 1879	58·5
Berar 1880	59·6†
Central Provinces 1880	70·5‡

* Madras Administration Report, p. 50.
† Berar Administration Report, p. 7.
‡ Number of persons arrested, 22,388, and that of convicted, 15,801.

Percentage of persons convicted to brought to trial.

30. (5) The percentage of persons convicted to those brought to trial in Hyderabad was 58·8 against 56·7 in the last year. In other surrounding provinces it is as below:—

Madras 1880..... 89·2
Bombay 1880 ..... 76·0
Berar 1880 ..... 86·9
Central Provinces 1880..... 91·41

Excluding nuisance cases as well as cases under special and local laws the percentage is as follows:—

Madras..... 84·7*
Berar ..... 81·5†
Central Provinces ..... 90·9‡

Number of heinous offences.

31. The following figures show the number of heinous offences committed in the Hyderabad City and Suburbs, and in the districts during the Fasli year 1290:—

DISTRICTS, &c.	MURDER.		DACOITY.		ROBBERY.*	
	Cases reported.	Cases convicted.	Cases reported.	Cases convicted.	Cases reported.	Cases convicted.
City	5	3	6	4	3	2
Suburbs.....	11	5	...	...	6	4
Aurangabad	12	12	3	1	13	13
Birh	12	7	3	3	3	3
Parbhani	13	7	...	...	40	7
Bidar	10	5	13	1	8	1
Nander	18	13	4	1	7	2
Naldrug.....	4	4	5	5	5	5
Gulbarga	7	5	7	3	7	3
Shorapur	4	2	1	1	3	2
Raichur	15	11	...	...	3	2
Lingsugur	3	5	1	1	10	7
Indur	20	18	18	15	63	12
Medak	3	2	15	5	25	11
Elgandal	6	3	9	3	28	5
Nagar Karnul	12	3	5	2	13	3
Nalgunda	8	4	1	1	13	13
Khammam.....	13	7	3	1	22	5
Total...	181	114	94	47	272	110

* Brought to trial 37,053, convicted 31,406.
† Brought to trial 6,345, convicted 5,176.
‡ Brought to trial 17,382, convicted 15,801.

32. The working of the Police with regard to crimes of a graver sort will now be separately reviewed. 181 murders were committed during the year against 187 of the last year. 114 or 63·3 per cent. were convicted and 18 cases were pending trial at the close of the year. Last year 61 per cent. were convicted.

Murder.

✓ Decrease.

A decrease was marked in the districts shown below :—

	1290 F.	1289 F.
City	5	6
Gulbarga	7	13
Raichur	15	26
Medak	3	5
Elgandal	6	9

✓ Increase.

The following districts show an increase :—

	1290 F.	1289 F.
Suburbs	11	2
Birh	12	7
Nagar Karnul	12	8
Nander	18	14
Indur	20	15

Aurangabad shows the same number of murders as that of last year. The detection and conviction of the crime is very satisfactory.

33. The number of dacoities has fallen from 168 in the last year to 93 cases this year. 49 or 50·5 were convicted and 7 were pending trial. 4·05 per cent. was the conviction last year.

✓ Dacoities.

There was a considerable decrease of this crime in the undermentioned districts as compared with the last year :—

✓ Decrease.

	1290 F.	1289 F.
Gulbarga	7	28
Lingsugur	1	12
Shorapur	1	11
Parbhani	0	9

	1290 F.	1289 F.
Birh	3	4
Nagar Karnul	5	27
Bidar	13	15
Medak	15	17
Indur	18	23

Increase. There is a slight increase of dacoities in the following districts :—

	1290 F.	1289 F.
City	6	0
Khammam	3	1
Nalgunda	1	3
Nander	4	2
Naldrug	5	4
Elgandal	9	10

The number of dacoities in the Aurangabad district was the same as in the last year. There was no dacoity in Raichur either in this or in the past year.

The six cases of dacoity in the City were purely technical ones.

The decrease of the crime this year as well as its detection is satisfactory.

34. Robberies have also fallen from 331 in 1289 to 246 in this year. 110 cases or 44·7 per cent. were convicted, and 12·4 were pending trial. The detection of this crime is not satisfactory. But the conviction is slightly better than that of the last year, which was 38·3.

Robbery.

Decrease. The crime decreased in the following districts :—

	1290 F.	1289 F.
City	3	5
Gulbarga	7	13
Raichur	3	8
Birh	3	8
Nagar Karnul	13	43
Nalgunda	13	16

	1290 F.	1289 F.
Nander	7	14
Naldrug	5	7
Elgandal	28	63

✓ Increase.

It increased in the districts given below :—

	1290 F.	1289 F.
Suburbs	6	4
Shorapur	3	0
Parbhani	40	9
Khammam	22	15
Bidar	8	4
Medak	25	18
Indur	63	61

Aurangabad is the same as last year with regard to robbery also. It is a matter of doubtful accuracy that with regard to heinous crimes this district should present the same numbers both in the year under review and the one preceding it.

35. The subjoined table compares the number of heinous crimes in Hyderabad with the surrounding provinces for the year 1290 :—

✓ Heinous crimes compared.

Provinces.	Murder.		Dacoity.		Robbery.		Remarks.
	Cases reported.	Percentage of conviction.	Cases reported.	Percentage of conviction.	Cases reported.	Percentage of conviction.	
Hyderabad.							
1290 F.	181	63·3	94	50·5	272	40·4	
1289 F.	188	61·0	170	4·05	331	38·3	
1288 F.	215	...	145	...	504	...	
1287 F.	260	...	307	...	2,946	...	Famine year.

Provinces.	Murder.		Dacoity.		Robbery.		Remarks.
	Cases reported.	Percentage of conviction.	Cases reported.	Percentage of conviction.	Cases reported	Percentage of conviction.	
Madras.							
1290 F. corresponding with 1880-81.	290	42·2	315	27·0	373	...	Ad. Rt. pp. 50-52.
1289 F. coresponding with 1879-80.	295	44·8	432	24·9	489	39·9	Ad. Rt. pp. 75-77.
1288 F. corresponding with 1878-79. ...	403	34·2	639	34·9	900	40·9	Ad. Rt. pp. 52.
1287 F. corresponding with 1877-78	538	...	1,659	35·9	1,625	44·9	Ad. Rt. pp. Famine year
Bombay.							
1290 F.	263	36·5	408	35·5	...*	...	Ad. Rt. 1880-81 App. III. B (5a).
1289 F.	278	42·7	272	42·6	1†	100 0	Ad. Rt. 1879-80, pp. xlviii.
Berar.							
1290 F.	25	44·0	27	51·5	47	42·5	*Vide* Statement D, Police, pp. 46 and 47, Ad. Report, 1880-81.
1289 F.	26	50·0	23	47·8	47	44·6	*Vide* Statement D, Police, pp. 46 and 47, Ad. Report, 1879-80.
Central Provinces.							
1290 F.	44	27·2	36	75·0	93	26·8	*Vide* Statement D, Police, I. of the Ad. Rt.

* Administration Report for 1880-81, p. 139.

† Administration Report for 1879-80, p. 133.

CHAPTER VIII.

Historical Sketch of the Administration of Justice.

CHAPTER VIII.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.*

SECTION FIRST.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE DURING MAHARAJAH CHANDU LAL'S TENURE OF OFFICE.

1. DURING the administration of Maharajah Chandu Lal (1832-1843) there existed in the City of Hyderabad a Court of Justice styled the *Dar-ul-Kaza-i-Balda*. In this Court civil and criminal cases were decided according to the orthodox *Hanfia* Law. Capital crimes, whether committed in the City or in the districts, were adjudicated upon by this Court.

Dar-ul-Kaza.

2. Besides this Court there was a separate institution, known by the name of the *Kotwali* or Police Court, where both civil and criminal cases of a light nature were disposed of.

Kotwali.

3. There was also a third Court under the *Sadar-us-Sudur* called *Sadarat*. Here cases were tried and decided in which *Yeomiadars*, *Inamdars* and religious pensioners, such as *Kazis*, *Khatibs*, *Mashaikhs*, &c., were concerned.

Sadarat.

4. The judgments of all these Courts were given orally, the proceedings were very brief, and were never committed to writing, and the decisions depended entirely on the integrity and good faith of the presiding Judge. No appeals against the decisions of any of these Courts were allowed.

Procedure of Courts.

* Most of the materials for this sketch are taken from the Report of the Administration of Justice for the year 1285 Fasli compiled by Moulavi Mushtak Hosain, Secretary to the Judicial Minister.

Inadequate protection afforded by the Courts of Justice.

5. These Courts, however, were far from meeting the requirements of justice. They afforded but scanty protection to the people. Offences against the law went unpunished and suitors found it extremely difficult to obtain justice. Those who were powerful enough refused to submit to their jurisdiction, and independent Courts were set up in every bazaar and in the residence of every influential Noble, where cases were decided and judgments executed by some one or other of the retainers. For instance, some years ago, a Court was held in the house of Mir Faiz-ud-Din, which existed till his death. Besides this, every suitor, who could bring influence to bear upon a powerful man, could get any case, in which he was concerned, decided by his patron. It frequently happened also, that through various channels, people managed to carry their cases, whether civil or criminal, direct to the Minister, who adjudicated upon them without taking into consideration, whether they were triable or not before any of the established Courts, and whose judgments and decisions, moreover, were guided by no promulgated rule or law.

Want of Courts of Justice in districts.

6. In the districts there were no Courts of Justice; nor were there any definite rules for the disposal of civil and criminal cases. In large towns, such as Aurangabad and Bidar, a little judicial work was performed by the *Kazis*, and occasionally the *Amils* themselves disposed of a few heavy cases. But there was no regular Court with a presiding Judge, at which complaints could be preferred in criminal matters, or civil cases tried and disposed of. In small villages all judicial work was relegated to a *Panchayat* or commission of *Patels* and *Patwaries*, as is still the case in the territory belonging to the Rajah of Anagundi, an ancient possession situated in the southern portion of the Dominions. In those times commercial transactions were mainly carried on by means of ledger-accounts (credit) and notes of hand executed under seal. Merchants and tradesmen sold their wares at twice or thrice their cost price, and after a few days grace required interest-bonds from the purchasers. They maintained in their service Arab and Rohilla mercenaries, with the assistance of whom they recovered their debts without going to the trouble of seeking the aid of a Court of Justice. They exercised all manner of oppression and tyranny

and made their debtors pay for the mercenaries employed in collecting their outstandings. In satisfaction of their claims, they distrained and confiscated, on their individual authority, the household vessels, the arms, and the clothings belonging to their debtors, a circumstance which accounts for the fact that even at the present day these articles are found in large quantities in their dwellings. Indeed, many of these men get a living up to this day by the sale of these articles.

Oppressions committed by the Afghans and Arabs.

7. Afghan and Arab creditors were even more exacting and tyrannous than the merchants and hawkers; the Afghan exceeded the rest, but the cruelty of both towards their unfortunate debtors was of a description hardly ever experienced even by the criminals of these days. Heavy stones were placed on the heads of debtors unable to pay and their bodies branded; the officials, although fully cognizant of these proceedings, refrained from interfering in any manner whatever. Any opposition or interference on their part would have led to prompt retaliation from the Afghans. Sometimes these men would keep *Zamindars* and *Deishmukhs* confined in a small room without food and water till the latter executed bonds in their favour for money they had not received. When an individual owed a small debt to an Arab, it was usual for the latter to quarter several of his retainers on the debtor, who had to pay the cost of their maintenance in addition to the sum he owed their master.

Irregularities in punishing criminals.

8. In cases of murder, dacoity, highway robbery, &c., the persons suspected of these offences were apprehended by the force appointed for that purpose, and without being given an opportunity to defend themselves, by being accorded a fair trial, were fined heavily and year after year subjected to every variety of hardships, whether really guilty of the crimes imputed to them or not. In the cases of criminals imprisoned under the sentence of some Court, the culprits were not set free when the period of their punishment expired. The *Amils* acted as they liked in the matter of liberating prisoners and levying fines. The same sort of punishment as was awarded to criminals was often awarded to parties in a civil suit.

Dacoity and plunder rife in the country.

9. Dacoity and plunder was an every-day occurrence of the times; and the perpetrators of these violent crimes would sometimes be so bold as to write to the *Amils* demanding a money payment, if the latter wished to keep the districts under their charge free from their inroads. In such cases the *Amils* had either to comply with their demands or to incur a certain amount of personal risk. The force, whose special duty it was to capture these offenders, was often, if not altogether, useless. At one time it would be overpowered and placed in imminent danger of destruction by a bold attack on the part of the dacoits; at another, when prompt pursuit might be successful, the dacoits were allowed to escape; and if, as happened on some occasions, the criminals ran away, leaving the plundered property to fall into the hands of this force, the latter considered the spoils their own and did not think of making the property over to its rightful owners. The reason of this is not far to seek. The salary of each private of the *Tainati* and *Sibandi* force was Rupees 3, and that of each *Alighol* and *Nizamat*, Rupees 4. What else could be reasonably expected from persons so poorly paid, but that they should, when the opportunity afforded, help themselves to things belonging to others. There were other sources of danger to the inhabitants in addition to the exaction of habitual criminals and highwaymen. Differences and disputes between the various sections of the community were settled by force of arms, and the powerful inhabitants of a town or village practised every kind of tyranny over their weak and helpless neighbours. The latter could never obtain any redress at the hands of the *Amils*, and if they did occasionally succeed in laying their complaints before the supreme authority, it generally happened that they were referred to the very persons against whose oppression they had complained, and these latter were called upon to make reparations to them for the wrongs they had suffered. In such cases, instead of making any reparations, the officials, whose conduct had been condemned by Government, punished those who had petitioned against them and used every means in their power to prevent others from obtaining access to Government.

Non-existence of systematic Courts.

10. There were no special officers like *Munsifs*, &c., for the trial of civil and criminal cases. At times some cases would be brought

before the *Amils*, by whose orders they would be referred to *Kazis* or *Mufties*, and these would adjudicate upon them. Cases thus disposed of by the latter functionaries consisted mostly of questions of inheritance, *Jagir* and *Watans*, and dispute about money transactions and movable and immovable property. But there were no laws and regulations prescribing the exact mode of procedure, or defining the powers of the Judges. The proceedings were entirely oral, no files or records were kept, and the original decrees were handed over to the parties concerned. It is impossible therefore to ascertain the number of cases that were annually brought forward and decided. Considering, however, that people were extremely reluctant to have recourse to litigation, because they knew how small their chances were of obtaining justice, or even if they obtained a decree, how difficult it would be to execute it, if opposed by a powerful and influential person, it may be conjectured that the number of cases was not very large. For example, it is estimated that not more then twenty civil suits were disposed of in twelve months in such a large town as Aurangabad. Suits in which the amount claimed reached the sum of Rupees 300 or 400 were never instituted; and plaintiffs generally preferred to recover the money due to them in their own manner. Similarly, the number of criminal cases is not known to have exceeded 10 or 15 a year. Only very serious offences were brought to trial. Slight ones, such as giving abuse, using criminal force and committing assault, injuring cattle, committing fraud, exercising wrongful authority and restraint, rioting, causing hurt, committing rape, and disobedience of Government orders, being, it would seem, never prosecuted. There is not a single instance of offence of the latter description having been inquired into in the record of the *Kazis* and *Mufties*. There is no doubt that this class of crime must have been very prevalent in those days, but when the people failed to obtain redress for such heinous crimes as murder, dacoity and highway robbery, they doubtless thought it useless to prosecute minor offences.

Divani Buzurg.

11. Besides the Courts already existing in the City, Rajah Chandu Lal established in 1237 Hijri (Fasli 1230) a new Court in his own Palace, which was known by the name of the *Divani*, and over

which Sakharam Pandit and Lachman Pandit afterwards presided, under the style and title of *Darogha*. The same Court was subsequently designated, as will be observed further on, *Divani Busurg*, or the High Court. The proceedings were not at that period conducted in the manner in which they are now. When any person had a complaint or petition to lay before the Maharajah it was received by the *Darogha* who explained the purport to the Maharajah, who thereupon gave such orders as he deemed fit. Every description of case, whether civil or criminal, was accepted and decided in this Court, without any rule or law. After the two Pandits the Court was presided over by Mohammad Sharif-ud-Din Khan Rustam Jung Bahadur, who was a Vakil between His Highness' Government and the Resident, by Hakim Gholam Husan, by Moulavi Fazl-ud-Din, and by others in succession. There are a few unimportant and incomplete statements for 1254 Hijri (1247 Fasli), a few complete ones for 1257 Hijri (Fasli 1252) amongst the records of this Court, from which it would appear that 564 cases were decided by that Court in the year 1257 Hijri (1250 Fasli) and 445 in 1258 Hijri (1251 Fasli).

Adalat-ul-Aliya.

12. During Rajah Chandu Lal's tenure of Office as *Peishkar*, another new Court was established in the City called the *Adalat-i-Faujdari*, or the Court of Criminal Judicature. It was opened on the 27th Ramzan 1254 Hijri, and as will be seen further on, its name was subsequently changed into that of the *Adalat-ul-Aliya*, or the High or Chief Court. The seal of this Court, which bears the words *Faujdari-Aliya*, is impressed on documents relating to the years 1254, 1255 F. and years subsequent.

Proceedings of the Court.

13. Moulavi Karamat Ali, who in 1253 F. was appointed to instruct the *Kazis* and *Munsifs* of some of the districts in their duties, was placed at the head of this Court and others succeeded him in that post from time to time. The proceedings were all conducted according to the orders of Rajah Chandu Lal. Everything relating to the Court was submitted to him. It appears from the old records of this Court, still extant, that in 1255 Hijri a total number of 324 cases was decided.

SECTION SECOND.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE DURING RAJAH RAM BAKHSH'S TENURE OF OFFICE.

Majlis Sultani.

14. On the termination of Rajah Chandu Lal's administration, which took place in 1259 Hijri (Fasli 1252), the Office of Prime Minister was, for some years, allowed to fall in abeyance. The judicial administration remained in *statu quo*, and no perceptible improvement was made. In 1259 Hijri, however, during Rajah Ram Bakhsh's occupation of the Office of Peishkar, a new Court under the style of the *Majlis-i-Sultani* was established and located in the *Amin Bagh* in the City. It was composed of several members with Amir-ud-Din Hassan as president.

Extinction of the Court.

15. The members and president were all selected from amongst persons who received *Mansabs* (pensions) from His Highness. In a few years, however, the business of the Court was neglected and it ceased even to retain its original name, for towards the close of the Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk's administration it was known as the *Baradari* Court and occasionally received a few cases for trial.

Another Court created.

16. Besides this Court, Rajah Ram Bakhsh established another which was held in his own palace and which was presided over by Shivram Pandit. There are no records either of this Court or of the one mentioned in the preceding para. now extant. But it can be safely asserted that neither of them effected any appreciable reform in the administration of justice.

SECTION THIRD.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE DURING THE NAVVAB SERAJ-UL-MULK'S TENURE OF OFFICE.

Legal reforms.

17. In the month of Zikad 1262 Hijri (Fasli 1255) the Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk assumed the Office of Minister. In the month of Zilhij of the same year he empowered the Judges of the *Divani* to investigate suits in which interest up to one per cent. *per mensem* was

claimed; and in the month of Jamadi-us-Sani of the following year, he abolished the punishment of cutting off the hands of criminals and substituted imprisonment in its stead. In cases where the punishment according to prevailing practice would have been the amputation of a single hand, the extreme term of imprisonment was fixed at seven years, and in those, where the punishment involved the amputation of a hand and a foot, at fourteen years.

Appointment of *Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls* in the districts.

18. In the same year the Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk directed his attention towards the introduction of a proper system for the administration of justice in the districts. He appointed *Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls*, selecting them, as far as possible, from the most able and competent *Kazis*, and fixing the salaries of the former at from Rupees 75 to 100, and of the latter at Rupees 150 of the *Sugur* Currency. The revenue administration, in those days, was carried on under the farming system, under which talukas were made over to certain rich and powerful contractors, who were styled talukdars, and a certain portion of the revenue collected was assigned to them to defray the cost of collection. This proportion was generally fixed at two annas in the rupee, the remaining fourteen annas being credited to Government. But the cost of maintaining the troops stationed in the different talukas, and sundry other items of expenditure ordered by Government, were charged for from this latter portion. The salaries of the *Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls* were also similarly charged. In other words these officers were made Government servants and to them were delegated all those unlimited powers, both civil and criminal, which the talukdars exercised. There was no law authorizing an appeal against their decisions, their judgments were written, and the originals were often handed over to the successful suitors and copies retained in the records. They had no official connection with each other, and there was no difference in their individual rank. The only distinction was, that *Munsifs* were appointed over small talukas, and *Mir-Adls* over large ones. There were four talukas, in which there were *Mir-Adls*, namely, Bhongir, Nander, Bidar, and Aurangabad; in the rest, viz., Indur, Elgandal, Ramgir, Medak, Nirmul, Nalgunda, Khammam, Kalamnuri, Gulbarga, Warangal, Ambajogai, Birh, Pathri, Jalnapur, Jatpol, Khandahar, Mahor, and Pangal

there were *Munsifs*. The jurisdiction of the *Munsifs* and the *Mir-Adls* was extended over the whole of their talukas. After some-time, the *Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls* were required to submit all their judgments and decrees in civil as well as criminal cases to the *Faujdari-Adalat* in the City of Hyderabad for review. The judgments which were endorsed on the petitions addressed to the Government were forwarded to the *Dar-ul-Insha* Office, by which they were made over to the *Faujdari-Adalat*, or, as it was afterwards called, the *Adalat-i-Aliya* or High Court. When the judgments had been reviewed, they were despatched by Government to the talukdars for execution, which was effected in accordance with the orders of the latter. There are no authentic records from which the number of cases annually decided by these district judicial officers can be ascertained.

District Court Guide compiled.

19. A Guide prepared by Moulavi Karamat Ali, Judge of the *Faujdari-Adalat*, and called the "District Court Guide," had been sanctioned for the regulation of the civil and criminal procedure of the Courts over which these officers presided.

Divani-i-Khurd or Court of Small Causes established.

20. In the same year the Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk established a new Court in the City, presided over by Mohammad Azam Ali Khan. None of the records of this Court are obtainable, but it appears that the mode of procedure was similar to that of other Courts of the period. Besides this institution the Navvab established a Court, which sat in his own palace. This Court was at first merely a channel through which petitions addressed to the Minister were decided and disposed of. Mohammad Fakhr-ud-Din Khan had been appointed to receive such petitions and to lay them before the Minister for his consideration. After Fakhr-ud-Din Khan, the duty devolved upon Moulavi Abd-ul-Ali, the son of Moulavi Karamat Ali, Judge of the *Faujdari-Adalat*. In his time the powers of the institutions were extended by degrees, till they partook of the character of a Court of Justice, and it became known as the *Divan Khana Adalat* or the Palace Court. In course of time the Court was permanently established and still exists under the name of the *Divani-i-Khurd* or Court of Small Causes. It was first opened

in 1267 Hijri, and in accordance with the practice which then prevailed, all cases, whether civil, criminal or matrimonial, were admitted for trial. For example, in the first year of its existence, (1267 F.), out of a total number of 57 cases disposed of, there was one criminal, one matrimonial—being a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights—and one civil. The Court was established by the Minister in order to induce people, who had been accustomed to lay all kinds of petitions before him, to go to the established Courts of Justice for the redress of their grievances. He consequently hit upon the expedient of establishing a Court in his own palace by way of inspiring a greater amount of confidence in petitioners. This plan was so far successful, that it soon became a matter of general belief that the submission of petitions to this Court was, in all respects, equivalent to handing them to the Minister in person. Hundreds of cases so presented were sent to the Courts concerned in their trial, and only a few were disposed of in this Court.

Sadar-Adalat established.

21. In 1265 Hijri, the late Navvab Amir-i-Kabir, who held the office of Minister for a period of five months, established a Court, entitled the *Sadar-Adalat*. This Court was presided over by Rajab Ali, brother of Khwaja Abdul Razzak. Like the majority of other Courts, which existed at the time, it was bound by no rules or regulations, and cases, both civil and criminal, were admitted for trial and disposed of according to the orders of the Minister. The Court was, however, very short-lived, as it was abolished before the retirement of the Amir-i-Kabir from office.

Practice of *Sati* forbidden.

22. When the Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk assumed the office of Divan for the second time in succession to Rajah Ram Bakhsh, he issued a proclamation, dated in the month of Shavval 1267 Hijri, forbidding the practice of *Sati*. The proclamation is referred to in a subsequent notification, issued upon the same subject by Sir Salar Jung in Shavval 1273 Hijri. With the exception of this matter, no further steps towards the general improvement of the judicial administration of the country were taken by Seraj-ul-Mulk, whose term of office expired in the month of Shaban 1269

SECTION FOURTH.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE DURING THE EARLY YEARS OF SIR SALAR JUNG'S TENURE OF OFFICE.

Sub-Section I.—From 1263 *Fasli to the introduction of Zilabandí in* 1274 *Fasli.*

23. In 1269 Hijri Sir Salar Jung assumed office of minister. The internal condition of the country was far from satisfactory. Both the Rohilla and Arab mercenaries were pillaging the inhabitants without hindrance. As already mentioned, it was the custom of these people to besiege or imprison their debtors, until they had recovered the money due to them, or had received what they considered to be a sufficient guarantee for its subsequent payment. They refused to recognize the authority of any of the Courts of Justice, and the Government of that period was not strong enough to punish them. The state of the country under such circumstances may be easily imagined. The first endeavours of the new Minister were directed towards the lessening of these evils. The first step taken was to establish a Court in the City, called the *Adalat-i-Padshahi*. Mohammad Ali Khan was appointed Chief Judge of the new Court with four Assistants. Free power was given them to try and dispose of all civil and criminal matters brought before the Court. In cases of capital punishment or imprisonment for life, however, the sentences were subject to the final confirmation of the Minister himself. The proceedings of the Assistant Judges of the Court were all submitted in writing to the Chief Judge, who passed the necessary orders on them. The practice of instituting suits before the Minister was put a stop to and all complainants and suitors were referred to the new Court. People were no longer permitted to disregard, with impunity, the summons of the Court, but were compelled to put in an appearance without the intervention of Government, which in former times had been constantly needed. The decrees also, except in some heavy and important cases, were executed by the Court itself, independently of the sanction or assistance of the Government.

✓ Arabs and Rohillas.

24. About the year 1270 Hijri, the Minister removed the *Divan Khana Adalat*, which had served as a medium for the reception of peti-

✓ *Adalat-i-Chini-Kana.*

tions, to the building known as the *Chini-Khana*, hence the Court which is now styled the *Divani-i-Khurd* is still popularly known as the *Adalat-i-Chini-Khana*.

Sikh's Court.

25. In addition to the Courts above described, the Minister established another Court subordinate to the Peishkar, in which cases wherein Sikhs or Sepoys employed in the troops were concerned were disposed of. Suits relating to matters, over which the Peishkar exercised special jurisdiction, were also admitted for disposal. This Court was for some time presided over by Aman-ul-Lah Beg, who was succeeded by Moulavi Mohammad Miran. On the 2nd of Rabi-us-Sani 1273 Hijri, the Minister issued a proclamation, forbidding the traffic in children, which had hitherto been prevalent. The proclamation was re-issued in the month of Rabi-us-Sani 1283 Hijri. This traffic was declared to be contrary to the Mohammadan Law, and the sale of children, of whatever cast or creed, was therefore prohibited under penalty of severe punishment.

Traffic in children forbidden.

An instance related.

26. In connection with this proclamation it might be desirable to take a brief review of the measures adopted from the earliest time to the present day for the suppression of this traffic. The Government do not appear to have attempted to put a stop to this nefarious trade until the year 1249 Hijri. On the contrary, the sale of children of both sexes appears to have been conducted in the most open manner, as the purchaser used to receive a sealed certificate from the *Kotwal* of the City as a guarantee of the legality of the sale. In the last-named year, however, (corresponding with A. D. 1833) Rajah Chandu Lal published a notification prohibiting such transactions, but it would appear from the proceedings in a case which occurred in 1255 Hijri, the records of which are still preserved in the *Adalat-ul-Aliya*, that the order was not very strictly enforced. In the case in question, the daughter of a sepoy had been sold. In his correspondence with the Resident on the subject in 1285 Hijri (corresponding with A. D. 1849) Rajah Chandu Lal stated that the proclamation of 1289 Hijri had been so far effectual, that the public sale of children had been suppressed; and that the *Kotwal* of the City no longer

certified such transactions under his seal. It was stated, moreover, that when any transactions of this description were ascertained to have taken place, the children were immediately restored to their relatives and guardians. No such transactions were permitted to take place without the express permission of Government. In regard to the case of the sepoy, whose child had been stolen and sold, Maharajah Chandu Lal informed the Resident that she had been kidnapped by the man's mistress, and that the child would be restored to her father on the latter making good to the purchaser the sum he had paid for her. The Resident (General Fraser) addressed several remonstrances to Rajah Chandu Lal and pointed out to him the injustice of requiring the parent to pay a sum of money for the redemption of his daughter. After a lengthy correspondence the Resident's suggestions were adopted, the child was restored to her parent, and a fresh notification was issued by the Maharajah, in which it was stated that a heavy fine would be inflicted upon any person found guilty of the offence of selling children. In the cases of those who were poor, the fine was to be equal to the amount paid for the children; in other cases the fine inflicted was fixed at double that amount. Circumstances have undergone a complete change since this notification was published. Offences of this nature, which are now, happily, of rare occurrence, are punished by imprisonment or heavy fines.

Measures to suppress dacoity and highway robbery.

27. The suppression of the crimes of dacoity and highway robbery next occupied the Minister's attention. The chief offenders in this respect were the Rohillas. So long as crimes of this nature went unpunished, it was hopeless to expect anything approaching to complete judicial reform. With the view to dealing with this class of offenders, special officers, styled *Ziladars*, were appointed to the districts which were infested with these robbers. The *Ziladars* were also allowed a well-equipped force of troops, sufficiently strong to overcome all resistance. The following officers were charged with this duty from time to time:—

Appointment of *Ziladars*.

Ghulam Yasin Khan.
Lutf-ul-Lah Khan (brother of the above).
Mohammad Amin-ud-Din Khan.

Syed Mohammad Ali Hafiz.
Syed Ghulam Nabi Ghori.
Mir Shumshir Ali Khan.
Mirza Haidar Beg.

28. The *Ziladari* system was firmly established in 1274 Hijri.

The Judicial Board.

In the year following, a board consisting of the undermentioned members was appointed to supervise the working of the system:—Aitzad Jung Bahadur (President) and Munshi Syed Fazl Hussain, Lalji Mal, and Captain Boardman (Members).

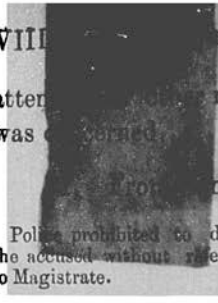
29. The *Ziladars* were everywhere successful in their operations. In encounters with the Rohillas they almost invariably defeated their opponents, large numbers of whom were either killed or captured and imprisoned in the City Jail, known as the *Sultan Shahi* Jail. Upwards of one thousand of them were subsequently set at liberty by order of His Highness the late Nizam, with the concurrence of Colonel Davidson, the Resident. Those, who were thus released, were enlisted in the troops; a few only of the worst characters were kept in confinement. Further arrests continued to be made; and in the year 1276 Hijri a special Court for the trial of Thuggee and Dacoity cases was established in the City. The proceedings of this Court were conducted according to the established rules.

Success of *Ziladars* in the suppression of dacoity, &c.

30. Those, against whom no offence was proved, were discharged from custody, and those, who were convicted, were punished according to the magnitude of their crimes. Some hundreds of Rohillas, thus convicted, were deported to British penal settlements. Many were imprisoned for life or very long terms, and not a few suffered capital punishment. In the cases of those who were sentenced to transportation or execution, the final orders were passed by Government itself after a revival of the proceedings of the Court. The executions were carried out publicly in the localities in which the crimes had been committed. The result of these vigorous measures was that, in a very short time, this class of criminals almost entirely ceased to exist. The safety of the people from further outrage at the hands of these ruffians was assured and the Government was free to turn its

Court for the trial of Thuggee and Dacoity cases.

atten measures in which the welfare of the country was



Police prohibited to detain the accused without reference to Magistrate.

n early period the *Kotwals* of the City of Hyderabad had exercised the power of arresting people upon any charges, which might be preferred against them, and of detaining them in custody as long as they pleased. When the Government commenced to institute reforms in all the other departments of the State, enquiries were made concerning the number of persons thus confined. The number was discovered to be very large. None of these prisoners had ever been brought to trial; they had merely been committed to prison under the *Kotwal's* orders. Immediate steps were taken to ascertain whether any of the prisoners so confined had been guilty of any breach of the law. The *Faujdari-Adalat* was directed to enquire into the charges preferred against them, without delay. Accordingly, in the years 1275 and 1276 Hijri, this Court was occupied in the investigation. The accused were either punished or set at liberty, according as they were found guilty or innocent of the crimes with which they were charged. To prevent such proceedings in future, the Police authorities were forbidden to detain the accused without placing them before one of the Courts, unless very satisfactory reasons could be given for not doing so.

32. About the year 1277 Hijri, another Court was established, the presidency of which was given to a Hindu. This Court was establishe ' for the trial of cases in which Hindus were concerned, but suits in which other castes were concerned appear to have been admitted for trial also. The appointment of a Hindu to the office of Judge was at first the cause of some little dissatisfaction on the part of the citizens. At that period the total number of Judges throughout the Dominions did not exceed 32, and all of them were Mohammadans. The appointment of a Hindu was an innovation, not at all relished by the people at large, who revenged themselves by styling the new Judge a Moulavi. It was true that two Hindu Pandits had acted as *Daroghas* in the *Divani* Court under Rajah Chandu Lal, when the judicial administration of the country was in a thorough disorgan-

Court for the trial of the cases of Hindus.

ized condition; and before the people had c[redacted]d the office of a Judge as an honourable and imp[redacted]t of W[redacted]hen, therefore, the impartial administration of jus[redacted]ed the value of the office, the people were not altoget[redacted]t hav-ing a non-Mussalman appointed. So many years had elapsed since the appointment of a Hindu to a judicial post, that probably those, who objected to the present incumbent, believed his appoint-ment to be without any precedent. In recent years it has invari-ably been the aim of the Government to select those best fitted for responsible posts, whether in Courts or elsewhere, without regard to caste or creed; and this policy has almost invariably proved successful. Of the total number of 254 Judicial Officers at the end of 1293 Hijri, 179 were Mohammadans, 50 Hindus, 24 Parsis and 1 a Christian.

Punctual disbursement of salaries to the judicial officials.

33. Previous to the introduction of the judicial reforms already noticed, the salaries of the Judges and their establishments were generally in arrears. Their salaries were not disbursed from the Treasury, but were paid by orders upon the talukdars of the districts or other Officers, such as the talukdar of Customs, to whom the collection of any kind of revenue was entrusted. These orders, however, often remained unpaid for months and even years, and this very unsatisfactory state of things gave rise to a great deal of trouble and annoyance. Few beneficial results could be expected from a judicial establish-ment irregularly and insufficiently paid. Some of the Judicial Officers, however, were more fortunate in having villages or lands assigned to them in lieu of their salaries, the Government stipu-lating that they should receive as their share one and a half-anna or two annas in the rupee from the gross revenue, from which to defray the cost of collection and to pay themselves and their establishments. They sometimes farmed the villages to contract-ors and frequently undertook the collection of the revenues them-selves. When the revenues of the villages or lands so assigned happened to be more than sufficient to pay their own salaries and those of their staff, the surplus was seldom credited to Govern-ment. The majority of the Judicial Officers possessed sufficient influence to obtain pensions or *Mansabs* for their relations, charge-able upon the estates held by themselves. The present Govern-

ment has entirely abolished this system of paying Judges' salaries. Villages and estates so assigned have reverted to the Government. For example, the villages in the Ambar taluka, made over to Moulavi Karamat Ali, Judge of the *Faujdari-Adalat*, and after his death to his son Moulavi Enayat Ali, were recovered during 1280 and 1281 Hijri. For the past ten or eleven years the salaries of all the officials belonging to the judicial branch of the Government service have been paid with great punctuality. Such is the regularity with which the pay now is disbursed, that Officers have come to regard an occasional delay of two or three days, although caused by stress of work, with the greatest impatience. The change certainly deserves to be ranked as one of the most important reforms introduced under the present Government.

Sadar-Adalat-i-Azla-i-Mustarida.

34. In 1278 Hijri, the district of Shorapur, which had been taken from the Rajah of that territory by the British Government on account of his disloyal conduct during the Mutiny, was made over to His Highness' Government. In the same year the districts of Raichur, Lingsugur and Naldrug, together with some talukas in the Birh and Ambar Districts, which had been assigned by His Highness' Government, were restored. It was thought expedient to establish a special Court for the trial of cases arising in those districts; and one was consequently established in the City in the same year, under the name of the *Sadar-Adalat-i-Azla-i-Mulk-i-Mustarida* (the High Court for the Restored Districts). This Court was presided over by Moulavi Muhi-ud-Din Khan of Delhi, and after his transfer, in 1280 Hijri, to the office of Judicial Secretary to the Minister, by Moulavi Mohammad Amin-ud-Din Khan. Talukdars of the First, Second and Third grades were appointed to these districts with judicial powers, in both civil and criminal cases. In civil suits appeals against the judgments of tahsildars were heard by the talukdars and appeals against the decision of the latter were heard in the newly-established *Court*. The same procedure obtained in criminal cases, except as regards serious offences which were beyond the jurisdiction of the talukdars, and were tried by the High Court.

35. About this time it was considered advisable to separate the civil and criminal jurisdictions of the Courts and to define the powers of each. On the 1st of Zikad 1279 Hijri, a notification was issued in which the jurisdiction of each Court was defined as follows:—

Civil and criminal jurisdictions of courts separated and powers defined.

Dar-ul-Kaza-i-Balda:—All cases relating to marriage, divorce, succession to inheritance in the Mohammadan community, also all cases of murder committed in the City. In murder cases the sentences were to be subjected to the confirmation of Government as heretofore.

Govind Rao's Court:—Cases of disputes regarding *Watans* and monasteries and suits in which *Pujaris*, *Joshis*, and other Hindu religious classes were concerned.

Adalat-i-Divan Khana, otherwise called the *Adalat-i-Chini Khana* and *Divani Khurd*:—All suits up to the value of Rupees 1,000, exclusive of those falling under the jurisdiction of the two preceding Courts.

Adalat-i-Divani-i-Balda, also called the *Divani-i-Buzurg*:—All civil suits above the value of Rupees 1,000, not falling under the jurisdiction of the two first-named Courts.

Kotwali:—All cases of assault, hurt, petty thefts, &c.

Adalat-i-Padshahi:—All criminal cases not coming under the jurisdiction of the last named Court and offences committed in the City, with the exception of the crime of murder.

36. It was also notified that suitors should file their cases in the Courts which were empowered to dispose of them without preferring their petitions to the Government. The Courts were also forbidden to interfere with the jurisdiction of each other. A new establishment was established for the execution of orders and decrees, styled the *Mahkama-i-Ijra-wa-Amal*. This office was placed under Motamad-ud-Dawlah Ali Mohammad Khan. The Civil Courts were directed to submit all decrees and orders passed by them to Government by whom they were forwarded to this office for execution. The notification alluded to, further gave the

Mahkama-i-Ijra-wa-Amal.

right of appeal against the decisions of the *Adalat-i-Divan Khana* and Govind Rao's Court to the *Adalat-i-Divani-i-Balda* and finally to the Government itself. No mention is made in this notification of the *Adalat-i-Faujdari-i-Balda*. The judgments of district *Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls* were still reviewed in this Court, and cases of murder committed in the districts were still tried before this Court, and the sentences submitted for final confirmation of Government. In 1299 Hijri, Government Stamped Paper was introduced into the districts and a permanent establishment appointed in the City of Hyderabad for its preparation.

1882

Stamped paper introduced.

1863

37. In 1280 Hijri, the right of reviewing the judgments of the District *Munsifs'* and *Mir-Adls'* Courts was removed from the *Adalat-i-Faujdari-i-Balda* and transferred to the High Court for the Restored Districts, which was thenceforth designated the High Court for the Restored Districts and the review of Taluka Courts. The name was again changed in 1281 Hijri into that of the Court of Appeals from Taluka Courts and in 1282 into that of High Court of appeals and of supervision over Taluka Courts, and lastly in Jamadi-us-Sani of the same year, the name was changed to the Court of District Appeals.

Court of district appeals.

1864

38. In the commencement of the year 1281 Fasli the Government vested the Judicial Superintendent of His Highness' State Railway with power to try all cases occurring on the line, subject to orders of the Resident.

Judicial powers vested to the Superintendent of Railway.

39. On the 3rd Jamadi-us-Sani 1281 Hijri, corresponding with 4th of November 1864, His Highness' Government vested the Resident with certain judicial powers to be exercised in connection with particular classes of inhabitants dwelling within his own jurisdiction. These powers had been previously granted to the Resident from time to time, but as some of them were not formally vested to him, difficulties often arose in the way of exercising them by Courts subordinate to the Resident, such as those of the Residency Bazaars, the Cantonment of Secunderabad, &c.

Judicial powers exercised by the Resident.

In order to remove these obstacles, therefore, the powers were confirmed in a regular and formal manner, and the Resident himself or Officers subordinate to him, were authorized to try cases in which the following classes were concerned :—

1st.—All European British-born subjects and other Europeans and their descendants, who reside in any of the Cantonments belonging to the Hyderabad Subsidiary or Contingent Force.

2nd.—All European British-born subjects and other Europeans, who may be employed within His Highness' territories in any capacity, on the Railway line or in the Telegraph Department.

3rd.—All European British-born subjects, and other Europeans, and their descendants (excluding those who may be employed in the service of His Highness' Government or in that of the Minister, or in that of any of the Hyderabad Noblemen) who may have a residence in the Residency at Hyderabad.

4th.—All European British-born subjects and other Europeans and their descendants, who do not come within any of the above descriptions, but who may be made over to the British Government by the Government of His Highness for trial and deportation.

The Resident was invested with authority, as regards these classes, to try them, under the provisions and exceptions specified in the document above referred to, for all offences and to award suitable punishments to them or order their deportation from His Highness' Dominions. In certain cases it is necessary that the trial should take place before a joint tribunal, composed of a British Officer and an Officer belonging to His Highness' Government.

Sub-section II.—From 1274 *Fasli to* 1290 *Fasli.*

Formation of districts.

40. In 1282 Hijri (Fasli 1274) the whole State was divided into 14 districts, an event generally known as the *Zilabandi*. Previous to this division, the territory was divided into 42 talukas. The 14 districts alluded to were as follow :—

Aurangabad.
Parbhani.
Nander.
Indur.

Birh.
Medak.
Elgandal.
Naldrug.
Shorapur.
Raichur.
Lingsugur.
Khammamat.
Nalgunda.
Bidar.

Additional Talukas and further reforms.

41. Subsequently, however, some alterations were effected in the divisions. In 1288 Hijri, a new district called Nagar Karnul was created out of three talukas taken from the district of Nalgunda and four from the Southern Division; and an *Amaldari* or small district, named the *Amaldari* of Sarpur Tandur, was formed out of the talukas of Sarpur Tandur, Edlabad and Rajura-Manikgarh. In the following year the talukas of Ibrahim Pattan and Kalvakurti were grouped into another *Amaldari* which was designated Ibrahim Pattan, and in 1289 Hijri some talukas, having been removed from the districts of Shorapur and Raichur, were united under a new district, viz., that of Gulbarga. Three years afterwards (that is in 1293 F.) the *Amaldari* of Ibrahim Pattan was broken up and the talukas of Ibrahim Pattan and Kalvakurti were amalgamated with the Nagar Karnul district. In 1291 Hijri, the Parganah and Forest of Chandargutti with Malvala and the adjacent country were detached from the Nalgunda district and constituted into the *Amaldari* of Amrabad, which was, however, split up again the following year, and absorbed into the district of Khammam, so that after these changes at the present day, the *Divani* portion of His Highness' Dominions is composed of 16 districts and one *Amaldari*, namely, that of Sarpur Tandur; the non-*Divani* portion being comprised of the *Sarfkhas* or *Atraf-i-Balda* district and the district of Palam. Of the 42 talukas, into which the whole territory was divided prior to the *Zilabandi* system, one was designated as *Sair-i-Karorgiri* and over and above the total number of districts above alluded to, this talukdari was maintained intact, after the *Zilabandi*, and the talukdar of *Karorgiri* or Customs was vested with criminal powers within that jurisdiction, similar to those enjoyed by other talukdars.

Offices of *Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls* abolished.

42. After the introduction of the *Zilabandi* system, the offices of *Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls* were abolished. Owing to the absence of any record, it is difficult to ascertain exactly the number of cases annually disposed of by these officers. But it appears from the decisions given in cases sent up for revision in 1280-81 Hijri, that 504 criminal cases and 144 civil cases, making a total of 648 cases, were decided in one year.

Judicial powers of Talukdars, Tahsildars and Patels.

43. Since the adoption of the *Zilabandi* system, each district has been divided into a number of talukas, each under the charge of a tahsildar. The district itself is placed under the control of a First, Second and Third talukdar. All these Officers exercise judicial powers. But, because most of the villages in a taluka are generally situated at a great distance from the head-quarters of the talukdar, it would be a great hardship to compel parties to appear before him in all petty cases, and it has been deemed advisable, therefore, to confer a limited judicial authority on Patels, who receive fees from Government in respect of services they perform in petty criminal cases.

Judicial powers of officers.

44. The following abstract shows the extent of judicial powers invested to each of the officers above-mentioned :—

Officers.	Extreme limit of jurisdiction in criminal cases.		Extreme limit of jurisdiction in civil suits.
	Imprisonment.	Fine. Rs.	
1st Talukdar	4 Years.	1,000	All suits.
2nd Talukdar	2 Years.	500	Suits up to the value of two thousand (2,000) Rupees.
3rd Talukdar	1 Year.	300	Suits up to the value of Rupees (1,000) one thousand.
Tahsildars	6 Months.	150	Suits to the value of Rupees 300.
Police Patels	4 days.	30	None.

CHAPTER IX.

Criminal Justice for 1290 Fasli.

CHAPTER IX.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE FOR 1290 FASLI.

1. The total number of Courts exercising criminal jurisdiction both in the City and the districts in His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions, under the Divani administration, is as follows during the Fasli year 1290:—

✓ The number of Courts.

Description of Courts.	Number of Courts.		No. of Magistrates.	
	1290 F.	1289 F.	1290 F.	1289 F.
District.				
Tahsildars' Courts	102	102	102	102
Third Talukdars' Courts	19	19	19	19
Second Talukdars' Courts	21	21	21	21
First Talukdars' or District Magistrates' Courts	17	17	33	33
Sadar Adalat or Divisional Courts.....	5	5	10	10
City Courts.				
City Magistrate's Court	1	1	5	5
High Court, Original and Appellate Side	1	1	5	5
Total.....	166	166	195	195

It will be seen at once from the above table that there is neither any increase nor decrease of Courts in the year 1290 F.

30483

2. Taking into account the total area of the Divani districts as 71,589 square miles, and its total population as 66,81,889 souls, there is one Court for every 421 square miles, and each Court exercises its jurisdiction over nearly 39,656 men. The following is a comparative table intended to show the authority each Court exercises over a certain number of square miles as well as over an average number of men in other surrounding provinces of India:—

The jurisdiction of each Court as to area and population.

Provinces.	One Court per square mile.	One Court per person.
Bombay Presidency	289	34,449
Madras Presidency	184	40,693
Central Provinces	327	35,997
Mysore	123	20,826
Berar	242	36,612

There were 13,243 cases reported or instituted during the year.

3. From the statistics of the year under review we find a decrease of reported crimes compared with those of the year previous to it, and the year 1289 F. also shows that there was a diminution of them as compared with those of 1288 F. The decrease will be apparent from the following figures:—

Reported crimes.

Crimes reported during 1288 F. 17,471
Do. do. 1289 F. 14,988
Do. do. 1290 F. 13,243

4. The decrease of reported crimes in 1290 as compared with those of 1289 F. is mainly due to a plentiful harvest and rich crops, and it is pleasing to learn that from the year 1287 Fasli there has been a continual and marked going down of the reported crimes.

The cause of decrease.

The decrease of 1290 F. amounting in the aggregate to 1,745 was common in the majority of districts. The percentage of decrease this year is 11·6. There has been a similar decrease of crimes in the surrounding provinces:—

Madras ..... 5·6

Bombay..... 7·6

Berar ..... 2·5

Central Provinces ..... 16·9

In Mysore alone there has been an increase of 3·2 per cent. of reported crimes.

† Disposal of cases brought to trial.

5. The following table shows the number of cases convicted and discharged in the various tribunals above referred to :—

Class of Courts.	Convicted		Discharged.		Percentage of conviction to the total number convicted and discharged.		Percentage of cases disposed to those brought to trial.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Present. year	Past year.
							Cases	Cases.
Tahsildars' Courts	3,356	5,526	1,696	4,206	66·4	56·7	97·8	98·3
Third Talukdars' Courts..	398	713	274	806	59·2	46·9	97·2	98·7
Second Talukdars' Courts.	505	817	418	1,126	54·7	42·0	95·4	89·7
First Talukdars' Courts ..	1,115	2,333	947	2,768	54·0	45·7	91·0	92·4
City Magistrate's Court ..	672	889	513	766	56·7	53·7	91·2	93·7
Total...	6,046	10,278	3,848	9,672	61·1	51·5	94·8	95·6

✓ The percentage of conviction on the total number convicted and discharged in the previous year was 66·2 in cases and 56·8 in persons against 61·1 and 51·5 of this year respectively. The

following is a comparative table on the same subject in the surrounding provinces:—

Provinces.	Percentage of conviction to the total No. of convictions and acquittals.
Bombay Presidency	51·4*
Madras do.	74·8†
Central Provinces	68·9‡
Mysore	48·8¶
Berar	56·2‖

✓ Work done by each Court.

6. The above statement also shows the amount of work done by each Court. There is a slight decrease of about 1 over the last year on the whole. But the second talukdars' Courts show a considerable decrease of about 5 per cent. over the last year.

In the year 1290 F. there were 6,383 of the reported crimes convicted and 4,094 discharged, as against 8,501 and 4,453 respectively of the year 1289 F. The average of the two years indicates that the number of crimes reported was 14,365, that of those convicted 7,442 and of those discharged 4,273.

From the total number of 14,455 cases brought for disposal 13,673 were dealt with, which gives a percentage of 94·5; while out of 27,675 persons brought to trial 26,256 were disposed of, which gives a percentage of 94·8.

* Bombay Report, p. 143.
† Madras Report, p. 57.
‡ Central Provinces Report, (Judicial St., B. 2.)
¶ Mysore Report, p. 17.
‖ Berar Report, B, Judicial, App. 20.

In the surrounding provinces the percentage of persons disposed of to persons dealt with for the year 1880-81 stood as follows:—

	Persons dealt with.	Persons disposed of	Percentage of disposed of to dealt with.
Madras	3,12,157	3,09,488	99·1*
Bombay	1,18,480	1,17,063	98·9†
Central Provinces	44,595	44,131	98·8‡
Berar	23,415	23,314	99·5¶
Mysore	19,404	19,300	99·5‖

Work done by Criminal Courts.

7. In order to show more completely the work done by Criminal Courts the following abstract is given illustrating the cases disposed of as compared with those of the year 1289 Fasli:—

Years	No. of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons dealt with including arrears.	Number of persons convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Numbers committed or referred to.	Died, transferred, or escaped.	Remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.
1289 Fasli	16,462	31,597	14,129	10,671	1,310	4,120	1,367
1290 „	14,455	27,675	10,385	9,698	1,385	4,788	1,419
Increase in 1290	...	...	...	...	75	668	52
Decrease in 1290	2,007	3,922	3,744	173	...	...	...

There is a decrease in the first four heads, and an increase in the last three, and the percentage of convicted is 71·0 against 86·0 in 1289. The decrease in the number of cases is 12·0 per cent., while that in the number of accused is also 12·0 per cent.

* Report, xliii.
† Appendix, 72-73.
‡ Judicial Statement, p. B. 33.
¶ Statement, p. 2.
‖ Statement, p. 11.

8. There were 13 persons sentenced to death against 9 last year. Fifty-four persons were transported for life or 25 fewer than in 1289, and 166 to a term of years, showing the decrease of 48. There was a decided decrease of persons sentenced to imprisonment which stood at 2,496 against 4,103 of the last year. There appears also a considerable decrease in short sentences under one month, as these were 586 of the year 1290 against 1,126 of the year 1289 F. For sentences between three months and one year, and between one year and four years there were respectively 1,496 and 414, while the number of persons on whom fines were imposed were 4,465 against 4,857 of the year 1289 F. Sentences of whipping show a remarkable decrease, there were 744 men whipped as compared with 1,778 of the last year.

✓ Statement of punishment.

The subjoined statement shows punishments inflicted by various criminal tribunals during the year 1290 Fasli :—

CLASS OF COURTS.	Order to find or give.		Fines imposed.	Forfeiture of recognizances.	Whipped.	Imprisoned.										Capital punishment.	Total number of persons sentenced.
	Recognizance.	Sureties.				Imprisonment during trial.	Under one month.	Up to three months.	Up to six months.	Up to one year.	Up to two years.	Up to four years.	Up to ten years.	Up to fourteen years.	For life.		
Police Patels	.....	...	1,805	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,876
Tahsildars' Courts	910	153	2,886	34	473	378	409	211	71	*1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,526
Third Talukdars' Courts	175	69	230	1	17	15	28	82	72	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	713
Second Talukdars' Courts ...	177	33	338	5	4	84	26	68	83	24	24	*1	...	...	...	...	817
First Talukdars' Courts	348	237	655	34	97	91	28	104	211	212	138	163	*11	*4	...	...	2,333
City Magistrate's Court	97	18	289	...	147	10	72	109	88	52	5	2	...	...	...	...	889
Total.....	1,707	510	4,398	74	738	528	563	574	525	313	167	166	11	4	...	...	10,278
SESSIONS COURTS.																	
Divisional or Sessions Courts.	9	5	5	5	5	9	...	1	3	5	4	13	64	...	...	...	128
High Court, Original Side ...	20	...	19	...	...	5	1	4	2	11	17	12	17	18	3	*4	133
High Court as Court of Reference	2	10	5	2	1	...	...	...	5	10	15	19	32	20	51	9	181
Total.....	31	15	29	7	6	14	1	5	10	26	36	44	113	38	54	13	442
CUSTOMS COURTS.																	
Amins' Courts	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Muhtamims' Courts	.....	...	13	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Talukdar's Court	.....	...	25	...	...	3	20	29	10	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	91
Total	.....	...	38	...	...	3	22	30	10	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	107
GRAND TOTAL	1,738	525	4,465	81	744	545	586	609	545	342	204	210	124	42	54	13	10,827

* The punishment inflicted was beyond the ordinary powers of the Court, but was for more than one offence, two offences being tried as one case.

Appeals and revisions.

9. The total number of appeals and applications for revision were 1,051 against 1,422 of last year. Of these 257 were filed in the District Courts, 452 in the Divisional Courts, 1 in the Customs Talukdar's Court, and 341 in the High Court, Appellate Side. The results show the original sentences to have been confirmed in 295 cases, modified or reversed in 560, proceedings were quashed in 9 cases, 44 were remanded, and 41 struck off in default or withdrawn. The average duration of appeals was 52 days compared with 23·4 days of the year 1289 F. The following table gives the percentage of cases rejected, confirmed, modified, remanded, or pending:—

COURTS.	Total No. of appeals and applications.	CASES.				
		PERCENTAGE OF APPEALS AND APPLICATIONS.				
		Rejected.	Confirmed.	Modified or reversed.	Remanded.	Pending.
District Courts.....	257	3	30	55	3	9
Divisional Courts...	452	8	30	44	8	10
High Court, Appellate Side	341	2	23	64	2	9
Total.....	1,050	4	28	54	4	10
Last year.....	1,422	5	28	48	7	12

Result of appeals and revisions.

10. Against the decisions of the various tribunals the following table is intended to show the [illegible]l and revision cases submitted in

the District and Divisional Courts as well as in the Customs and High Courts :—

Class of Courts.	No. of Courts.	No. of Judges.	Cases pending from the last year.	Instituted during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Struck off.	Confirmed.	Reversed or modified.	Percentage of appeals reversed or modified.	Remanded.	Struck off in default or withdrawn.	Pending.	Average duration of appeals.
														Days
District Courts	17	33	16	240	1	257	4	75	142	65·4	8	5	23	47
Divisional Courts ...	5	10	66	385	1	452	5	138	202	59·4	29	30	48	46
Muhtamims' Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talukdars' Courts ...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adalat Aliya or High Court, Appellate Side	1	3	50	291	...	341	...	81	216	72·7	7	6	31	75
Total	24	48	132	917	2	1,051	9	295	560	69·1	44	41	102	52

Sessions Courts.

11. In the Sessions Courts of Districts and of the Metropolis, viz., the *Sadar* or Divisional Courts, *Faujdari Buzurg* or *Majlis Aliya Adalat Sighai Ibtadai*, or High Court (Original Side), and *Majlis Aliya Adalat Sigha Islah* or High Court as Court of Reference, there were in all 612 cases for disposal this year as against 334 of the last year. Out of these cases only 218 were convicted, 225 either discharged or acquitted, while 26 were struck off. The Divisional Courts examined 303 cases, in the *Faujdari Buzurg* there were 148 cases, and 161 were brought up in *Majlis Aliya*. There were 63 cases pending from the last year, 467 were received by transfer, and 82 were instituted during the year. The total number of cases disposed of was 576, thus giving the percentage of 94·1 cases disposed of to cases for disposal. The average duration of each case this year was 45·5 days compared with 94·04 days of the last year, showing the greater activity and speed with which the Sessions work was carried on during the year 1290 Fasli. Out of 100 cases 50·2 were decided in the Divisional Courts, 22·9 in the *Faujdari Buzurg*, and 26·9 in the *Majlis Aliyá*. The total number of persons sent to receive their trial at the Sessions Courts from inferior tribunals

was 1,972, of whom 442 were convicted, 765 were discharged or acquitted, 89 escaped or died, 463 were referred to higher authorities, the total number of persons disposed of being 1,759. At the end of the year 1290 Fasli there were 36 cases and 213 persons awaiting their trial.

Comparative statement of crimes.

12. The following is a comparative statement showing the number of crimes reported, convicted, and discharged in the four Fasli years 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290:—

Crimes.	1287.			1288.			1289.			1290.		
	No. of crimes reported.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
Murder	205	80	16	133	58	16	130	55	47	110	50	24
Manslaughter	279	121	56	282	110	91	224	77	95	177	62	66
Other homicides	98	40	37	99	34	63	88	33	33	69	30	29
Causing miscarriage	38	6	22	33	11	14	26	19	26	78	16	36
Offences against the State	10	7	2	2	3	2	4	3	18	..	...	...
Dacoity and robbery	770	502	169	465	353	106	428	307	107	211	126	72
Causing grievous hurt	495	305	172	522	281	161	742	368	240	327	141	92
Kidnapping and selling minors	327	212	86	260	181	62	81	34	38	24	15	8
Housebreaking	494	368	109	377	224	122	296	202	68	219	114	100
Danga and illegal confinement	275	85	88	145	55	24	274	134	83	36	19	12
Rape	124	53	68	107	43	54	104	46	49	86	36	47
Theft	6915	5286	1415	5940	4295	1180	3786	2579	1057	2630	1557	942
Breach of trust	421	294	45	282	209	32	282	190	89	78	64	26
Bribery	497	168	192	298	111	145	382	116	178	304	110	149
Making counterfeit coins	120	63	58	71	47	26	87	62	26	53	25	20
Forgery	79	41	19	72	42	20	55	32	22	52	24	21
Pejury	43	39	4	52	42	6	46	39	9	33	27	15
Other crimes unspecified	9112	5082	2464	8809	4764	2183	8309	4205	2248	8900	3967	2445

13. The reported crimes of 1290 and 1289 Fasli were classified as follows according to the four groups into which they are sub-divided:—

Crimes classified.

	1290 F.	1289 F.
CLASS I.—Offences against the state ...	...	4
Offences relating to coins, stamps, weights, and measures	53	87
False evidence and offences against public justice	85	101
Offences by public servants ...	304	382
Offences relating to the public peace ...	36	274
	478	848
CLASS II.—Offences against the person ...	871	1,395
CLASS III.—Offences against property with violence	211	428
Offences against property without violence	2,927	4,364
	3,138	4,792
CLASS IV.—Other crimes unspecified above	8,900	8,309
GRAND TOTAL...	13,387	15,344

It ought to be borne in mind that in the absence of any definite code of penal and special laws, the above classification of crimes cannot be considered as an exhaustive one; and has been here adopted to follow the general symmetry of administration reports. Owing to this circumstance, as a natural result, through want of proper discrimination between analogous crimes, many of them fall in the fourth group, and hence the large excess of crimes in it.

14. The following is a comparative table showing the number of persons on whom punishment was inflicted in various criminal tribunals during the four Fasli years 1287, 1288, 1289, and 1290:—

† A comparative statement showing the number of criminals of the Fasli years 1287, 1288, 1289 and 1290.

Class of Courts.	1287	1288	1289	1290
Police Patels	1,989	1,797	1,729	1,876
Tahsildars' Courts	13,549	10,478	7,772	5,526
Third Talukdars' Courts	2,342	1,726	1,088	713
Second Talukdars' Courts	2,811	1,813	1,071	817
First Talukdars' Courts	5,923	3,752	2,909	2,333
City Magistrates' Courts	1,806	1,578	1,189	889
Total	26,431	19,347	14,029	10,278
Divisional or Sessions Courts	173	110	40	128
High Court, Original Side	538	151	308	133
High Court as Court of Reference	385	410	326	181
Total	1,096	671	674	442
Amins' Courts	8	4	2	.....
Muhtamims' Courts	69	28	18	16
Talukdar's Court	132	110	80	91
Total	209	142	100	107
Grand Total	27,736	20,160	14,803	10,827

√ Thus it appears that in the year 1290 Fasli the total number of culprits was 10,827, and taking the Divani Population of H. H. the Nizam's State at 65,82,943 the percentage of criminals is 0·16 to the entire population. The following are the percentages of criminals in surrounding provinces to the entire population:—

Madras Presidency	0·44
Bombay Presidency	0·21
Berar	0·47
Mysore	0·22
Central Provinces	0·32

following statement shows the amount of work which the C… Criminal Justice in the city and the districts had to do in t… year 1290:—

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of Courts.	No. of Magistrates.	Pending from last year.		Instituted during the year.		Transferred from other Courts.		Total for disposal.		Transferred, struck off, escaped, died, &c.		Committed to Sessions Courts.	
			Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Police Patels	4,421	4,421	...	.....	1,232	1,922	...	...	1,232	1,922	.....	.....	...	.....
Tahsildars' Courts	102	102	120	270	6,245	11,867	56	85	6,421	12,222	1,099	1,937	129	288
Third Talukdars' Courts	19	19	13	28	788	1,715	9	22	810	1,765	105	176	11	34
Second Talukdars' Courts	21	21	150	190	1,040	2,163	36	83	1,226	2,436	177	281	70	86
First Talukdars' or District Magistrates' Courts	17	33	243	569	2,489	6,261	118	315	2,850	7,145	270	550	263	859
City Magistrate's Court	1	5	178	259	2,548	3,474	68	113	2,794	3,846	1,350	1,844	14	19
Total	160	180	704	1,316	13,110	25,480	287	618	14,101	27,414	3,001	4,788	487	1,281
Customs Department.														
Amin's Court	8	8	10	9	56	26	...	...	66	35	.....	.....	41	32
Muhtamims' Courts	8	8	35	20	62	41	50	40	147	101	.....	.....	100	72
Talukdar's Court.	1	2	20	22	15	21	106	82	141	125	.....	.....	...	.....
Total	17	18	65	51	133	88	156	122	354	261	.....	.....	141	104
Grand Total	177	198	769	1,367	13,243	25,568	443	740	14,455	27,675	3,001	4,788	628	1,385

COURTS.	CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED.		TOTAL DISPOSED OFF.		PER CENT. OF CONVICTION ON THE TOTAL NO. CONVICTED AND ACQUITTED.		PERCENTAGE OF CASES DISPOSED OFF.		AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CASE.		PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION OF CASES TO EACH CLASS OF COURTS.		PENDING.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Present year. Cases.	Past year. Cases.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Cases.	Persons
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
											Days.	Days.				
Police Patels.....	1,207	1,876	25	46	1,232	1,922	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thasildars' Courts.....	3,356	5,526	1,696	4,206	6,280	11,952	66·4	56·7	97·8	98·3	9·4	6·4	46·9	48·9	141	270
Third Talukdars' Courts	393	713	274	806	788	1,729	59·2	46·9	97·2	98·7	28·2	8·0	5·8	6·7	22	36
Second Talukdars' Courts	505	817	418	1,126	1,170	2,310	54·7	42·0	95·4	89·7	36·0	10·1	8·8	8·5	56	126
First Talukdars' or District Magistrates' Courts	1,115	2,333	947	2,768	2,595	6,510	54.0	45·7	91·0	92·4	73·3	17·8	19·4	19·4	255	635
City Magistrate's Court	672	889	513	766	2,549	3,518	56·7	53·7	91·2	93·7	13·4	14·9	19·1	17·2	245	328
Total.....	6,046	10,278	3,848	9,672	13,382	26,019	61·1	51·5	94·8	95·6	26·2	10·6	100	100	719	1,395
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.																
Amin's Court.....	...	...	...	...	41	32	...	...	62·1	85·0	...	0·75	14·2	16·8	25	8
Muhtamims' Courts	19	16	2	2	121	90	90·4	88·8	82·3	79·1	10·4	16·4	41·5	40·7	26	11
Talukdar's Court	100	91	29	24	129	115	77·5	79·1	91·5	87·8	95·5	55·5	44·3	42·4	12	10
Total.....	119	107	31	26	291	237	79·3	80·4	82·2	83·9	46·6	30·3	100	100	63	24
GRAND TOTAL.....	6,165	10,385	3,879	9,698	13,673	26,256	61·3	51·2	94·5	95·3	26·7	10·9	...	...	782	1,419

CHAPTER X.

Prisons in 1290 Fasli.

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PRISONS IN 1290 FASLI.

1. During the year 1290 Fasli the total number of prisons and lock-ups in His Highness' Dominions was 25—5 in the City of Hyderabad and 20 in the districts. The same number existed in the year 1289.

Number of jails.

The total number of prisoners confined during the year was 12,620, as compared with 20,656 in the previous year. The daily average number of prisoners was 3,092. Of the total strength 8,384 were convicts, and 4,236 under-trial prisoners as against 12,175 and 8,481 respectively.

2. The daily number of convicts was 2,643. The number of prisoners included 4,516 persons that remained in jails on the last day of Shahrevar 1289 Fasli, 593 that were received from other jails, either to undergo sentence or in transit to other jails, and 3,275 that were admitted under fresh sentences against 4,727 in the previous year. It must here be observed that during the past five years (commencing with 1286 F., which was a famine year) there has been a considerable decrease in the number of fresh admissions consequent upon the prosperity of agriculture and the gradual fall in the prices of food grains. Now considering that there was a total absence of scarcity during the year under review and that the country has fully recovered from the effects of the late famine, the decrease in fresh admissions will appear considerable and the year will favourably contrast with the one preceding the famine, as will be observed from the following table :—

Number of prisoners.

FASLI YEAR.	Number admitted into the Jails.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1285 Fasli	.....	.....	4,156
1286 Fasli	6,173	897	6,570
1287 Fasli	6,591	677	7,268
1288 Fasli	6,534	635	7,169
1289 Fasli	3,514	323	3,837
1290 Fasli	2,977	298	3,275

From the above statement it will be observed that there has been a decrease in the number of both male and female prisoners that entered the jails during the year under report, as compared with the admissions of the preceding year, the decrease in the number of males being 1,321, and in that of females being 131.

Admissions in 1289 and 1290 F. compared.

3. As will be seen from the following table there has been a general decrease in the number of admissions in the jails of the City of Hyderabad and in those of the districts. There is, however, an increase in the districts of Naldrug, Medak, Sarpur Tandur, and Khammam, which is very trifling.

DISTRICTS.	ADMISSIONS.					
	1289 F.	1290 F.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of decrease.	Percentage of increase.
Aurangabad	435	406	.....	29	6·7	.....
Birh	447	182	.....	265	59·2	.....
Parbhani	327	158	.....	169	51·6	.....
Total.....	1,209	746	.....	net 463	38·2	.....
Bidar	325	148	.....	177	54·4	.....
Nander	213	145	.....	68	31·9	.....
Naldrug.....	25	46	21	.....	.....	84·0
Total.....	563	339	.....	net 224	39·8	.....
Gulbarga	236	91	.....	145	61·4	.....
Shorapur	234	93	.....	141	60·2	.....
Raichur.....	144	81	.....	63	43·7	.....
Lingsugur	230	121	.....	109	47·3	.....
Total.....	844	386	.....	net 458	54·2	.....

DISTRICTS.	Admissions.					
	1289 F	1290 F.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of decrease.	Percentage of increase.
Medak	127	143	16	.....	.....	12·5
Indur.....	231	142	.....	89	38·5	.....
Elgandal	274	163	.....	111	40·5	.....
Sarpur Tandur.....	42	70	28	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	674	518	.....	net 156	23·1	.....
Khammam	100	144	44	.....	.....	44·0
Nalgunda.....	182	139	... ..	43	23·6	.....
Nagar Karnul	235	161	.....	74	31·4	.....
Total.....	517	444	.....	net 73	14·1	.....
Total Districts.....	3,807	2,433	.....	net 1,374	33·4	.....
City.....	734	704	.....	net 30	4·0	.....
Grand Total..	4,541	3,137	.....	1,404	30·9	.....

4. The decrease on the whole is 30 per cent., and satisfactory; the decrease in the city is very trifling, but on the total of the districts it is considerable, being 35·0 per cent. The percentage of the decrease of admissions for the present year 1880-81 to those of the year preceding in the Bombay Presidency is 30·6.

A comparison with surrounding Provinces.

5. The total number of prisoners discharged from the various jails was 8,304 in 1290 F. against 15,564 in 1289 F. Thus, the number remaining on the last day of the year was 4,316 of which 4,048

Description of prisoners.

were males and 268 females. Out of the number discharged, the number of convicts transferred to other jails was 733 against 1,829. The majority of these transfers were made for the purpose of undergoing sentences, and in a few cases only for want of accommodation. The number of under-trial prisoners discharged amounted to 3,606, and of the remainder, *i.e.*, 3,965 prisoners, 142 escaped, 156 died, 3,667 released after appeal, after expiry of the sentence, and on account of good conduct.

Distribution of prisoners.

6. The following table exhibits the distribution of the different classes of prisoners during the year 1290 Fasli:—

CLASS OF PERSONS.	Remained at the commencement of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Discharged from all causes.	Remaining at the end of the year.
Convicts.....	4,516	3,275	7,791	3,965	3,686
Under-trial.....	576	360	4,236	3,606	630
Total.....	5,092	6,935	12,027	7,571	4,316

From the above figures it is apparent that out of the whole number of prisoners 64·7 per cent. were convicts, and the remainder under trial.

Ratio of convicts to fresh admissions in surrounding Provinces.

7. The ratio which the number of convicts received during the year bears to the total number of fresh admissions is 47·2 per cent. The same proportion for the Bombay Presidency for the year 1880-81 when the fresh admissions amounted to 22,914, and the number of convicts to 15,949 is 69·6.

Juvenile convicts.

8. The number of juveniles admitted under criminal sentences during the year was 8 against 4 in the previous year. Of these 7 were below 12 years, and only one was above that age. Besides these there were 39 others received with their mothers.

Thus the total number of juveniles confined during 1290 F. was 47 against 72 in 1289 F. One of the 47 juveniles was employed as a common labourer against 6 in the last year. None of these attended the school, being unfit for education on account of infancy or other causes.

9. The classification of prisoners that entered the jails according to religion is as follows for the two Fasli years 1289 and 1290 F.—

Prisoners classified by Religion.

Religion.	City.	Districts.	Total.	Percentage on the total number.
Mohammadans.				
Fasli 1289	316	748	1,064	22·5
„ 1290	304	478	782	23·9
Hindus.				
Fasli 1289	256	1,991	2,247	47·6
„ 1290	398	1,507	1,905	58·2
Others.				
Fasli 1289	162	1,254	1,416	29·9
„ 1290	2	586	588	17·9
Total 1289	734	3,993	4,727	100·0
„ 1290	704	2,571	3,275	100·0

10. The number of Mohammadans admitted during the year 1290 Fasli in the jails is similar to that of 1289, there being a difference of 16, which is inconsiderable. The difference between the figures for the districts which is 270, and that between the percentages of the two years is very trifling, being only 1 per cent. The Hindu admissions in the city jails for 1290 F. exceed those for the preceding year by 142, while those in the districts fall short by 484. Thus on the whole there is a net decrease of 342 in the Hindus, but there being a marked difference between the total number of admissions, the proportion per cent. of Hindus for 1290 exceeds that for 1289 by 11. The prisoners of other castes are 2 against 162 in the city jails and 586 against 1,254 in the districts, or on the whole 17·9 per cent. of the total convicts against 29·9.

The above statement reviewed.

Prisoners classified by trade.

11. The following table shows the distribution of male prisoners according to their previous occupation and compares the numbers for the present year with those for the past which are given below :—

Occupied.	Fasli Year.	City.	District.	Total.	Percentage.
Agriculturists and Watandars.	1289	385	1,276	1,661	35·1
	1290	185	708	893	27·2
Tradesmen	1289	20	65	85	1·8
	1290	2	60	62	1·9
Mechanics and Artisans.	1289	209	559	768	16·2
	1290	69	429	498	15·2
Servants	1289	*120	238	358	7·5
	1290	185	272	457	14·0
Others	1289	...	1,855	1,855	39·4
	1290	263	1,102	1,365	41·7
Total...	1289	734	3,993	4,727	100·0
	1290	704	2,571	3,275	100·0

Result of convicts among agriculturists and tradesmen.

12. From the above statement it appears that the proportion of agriculturists and *Watandars* for the year under review has fallen from 35·1 to 27·2 per cent., while that of servants has risen from 7·5 to 14·0. The decrease in the former numbers and the increase in the latter is alike in both the city and the districts. The other proportions are similar to those of the previous year and scarcely call for any remark. There are no prisoners of unspecified occupations in 1289 F., while the number for 1290 F. stands as high as 263. There is a general decrease in the number of tradesmen and artisans in both the city and the districts as compared with the previous year. The percentage of agricultural convicts on the total agricultural population, which was returned at 15,03,371 in the late Census, is ·05 against ·11 in 1289, and is satisfactory.

13. Of the total number of prisoners, 133 were educated and 3,144 uneducated, against 208 and 4,519 in the last year. The proportion of educated prisoners to the total number of admissions was 4·06 per cent., or a little less than that of the last year, when it was 4·4.

✓ The state of prisoners with regard to education.

14. Out of 3,275 convicts of both sexes admitted during the Fasli year 1290, 299 had been previously convicted and the remaining 2,984 were those convicted for the first time. They are classified as below:—

✓ Repetition of convictions.

How often convicted.	1290 Fasli.		1289 Fasli.	
	Total.	Percentage of each description on the total.	Total.	Percentage of each description on the total.
Once convicted	2,984	91·1	4,369	92·4
Twice do.	200	6·1	273	5·8
Thrice do.	73	2·2	53	1·1
Four times do.	18	·6	32	·7
Total.....	3,275	100	4,727	100

The percentage of re-convicted prisoners has risen from 7·6 to 9·1 in 1290. There is, however, a decrease in the number of those convicted four times, but it is very slight. The increase in the proportion of twice and thrice convicted prisoners has been considerable, and has caused an increase on the whole, which is to be regretted.

15. As in the last year the number of re-convicted prisoners admitted in the city and district jails is very large, being 37·8 against 45·5 of the total number, and notably so in the Eastern Division. The proportions of the Northern and Southern Divisions also for the year exceed those for the previous year, and the Western, North-

Re-conviction.

western, and the City show a decrease as compared w
year as will be observed from the following table :—

DIVISIONS.	RE-CONVICTED.		PERCENTAGE.	
	1290 F.	1289 F.	1290 F.	1289 F.
North-western	22	49	7·6	13·7
Northern	32	33	11·0	9·2
Western.....	35	92	12·0	25·8
Southern	21	14	7·2	3·9
Eastern	71	7	24·4	1·9
Total.....	181	195	62·2	54·5
City.....	110	163	37·8	45·5
GRAND TOTAL.....	291	358	100·0	100·0

Percentage of re-convictions to fresh admissions.

16. The percentage of re-convictions among the fresh admissions compared with other provinces is as below :—

Nizam's Dominions ..... 9·1
Bombay ..... 12·5
Berar ..... 13·65

CHAPTER XI.

Civil Justice for 1290 Fasli

CHAPTER XI.

CIVIL JUSTICE FOR 1290 F.

Courts of Original Jurisdiction.

Number and powers of Courts and Judges.

During the year 1290 Fasli there have been at work altogether 167 civil Courts of all classes with 193 Judges exercising original jurisdiction in both the metropolis and the districts of His Highness' Dominions. There was no new Court established, nor any abolished, during the year. The same number of Courts was at work in the preceding year, during which year also no new establishment or abolition took place. These Courts according to their powers are classified below:—

Class of Courts.	Number of Courts.	Number of Judges.	Powers.
1. Tahsildars' Courts ...	103	103	Suits not exceeding Rs. 300.
2. Third Talukdars' Courts.....	19	19	Do. do. Rs. 1,000.
3. Second do. do. ...	22	22	Do. do. Rs. 2,000.
4. First do. do. ...	17	33	Above Rs. 2,000.
5. City Civil Court	1	5	Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.
6. *Kazi's* Court	1	1	Inheritance and matrimonial.
7. Arabs' do.	1	1	Arab disputes.
8. Insolvency Court	1	5	Insolvency cases of any extent.
9. *Majlis Aliya Adalat* or High Court, Original Side.....	1	1	Above Rs. 2,000
10. Suburban Court	1	1	Ordinary Civil Court Powers: intestate, testamentary, and matrimonial jurisdiction.

Tahsildars' Courts.

2. All the Judges of the first class, namely Tahsildars, exercise equal powers within the limits of their talukas. There are among them two *Naib*-Tahsildars who, though inferior to the Tahsildars in respect to pay and the extent of the country entrusted to them,

are in no way inferior to them in regard to the exercise of civil powers within their jurisdiction. This is the lowest stratum of civil tribunals in the *Mufassil*.

Appeals against the decisions of this class of Courts lie to the First talukdars.

Third Talukdars' Courts.

3. The second class Judges are 19 in number and exercise equal powers within their districts. They possess no appellate powers.

Second Talukdars' Courts.

4. The Judges of the third class, namely, Second talukdars, also exercise equal powers in their districts, but have not the power to hear appeals.

District or First Talukdars' Courts.

5. Of the fourth class, there are 17 Courts and 33 Judges. These are called *Adalat Zilla* or District Courts, and are presided over by the First talukdars assisted by Judicial Assistants, the latter exercising the same powers as the former. There are only 16 districts that have a First talukdar and an Assistant each. The 17th is only a sub-district presided over by an officer called *Amaldar*. He has no Judicial Assistant and is inferior to the talukdars of other districts in respect to pay; but exercises the same powers in the administration of civil justice. The jurisdiction of this class of Courts extends over the whole district. This is the highest grade of Courts exercising original civil jurisdiction in the *Mufassil*. Appeals against the decisions of this class of Courts lie to the *Sadar* talukdars. The First talukdars exercise powers of a Small Cause Court in purely civil suits (for cash) up to Rs. 300, in which their decisions are final. They are all appealable in cases of *Watans*.

City Civil Court.

6. This Court exercises powers both of the nature of an ordinary civil Court and the Court of Small Causes. It has one *Nazim* or Judge and four *Naibs* or deputies. Their powers with respect to each other are as follows:—

All suits are filed before the *Nazim* or Judge, who either keeps them for himself to investigate and decide or gives them over to one of the *Naibs*. The *Naib* goes through all the proceed-

ings of the case and prepares the *Missil* or file of the case. If the value of the suit is below Rs. 300, he passes his decision and sends it up for confirmation to the *Nazim*, who can alter the decision proposed by the *Naib* or order a re-investigation and submission of the case. After the *Nazim* has passed his judgment the decision is declared final and passed over to the parties concerned in the case. In cases where the nature or subject matter of which is above Rs. 300 the decision of the *Naib* is not sent up to the *Nazim*, but conveyed to the parties then and there. The *Naib* hears suits up to Rs. 1,000 and the *Nazim* tries them, if their value is beyond this sum and below Rs. 2,000. Appeal lies only to the High Court.

Kazi's Court.

7. The *Kazi* of the City, as Judge of a Court called *Dar-ul-Kaza*, hears cases appertaining to inheritance and matrimony. Appeal lies to the High Court.

Arabs' Court.

8. The Court called *Kazayai-Arub* or Arabs' Court only deals with civil cases of the Arabs (in the Military service) of any value. Appeal does not lie to the High Court, but to the Appellate Board of *Kazayai-Arub*.

Insolvency Court.

9. The Insolvency Court exercises insolvency jurisdiction in the Metropolis. The tribunal is formed of one *Mir Majlis* or the Chief Justice and four Judges. Suits are, for the first time, filed on unstamped paper before the Chief Judge, who sends them over to any one of the members to try. This member goes through every detail of enquiry, prepares the *Missil* or file and records his opinion regarding the case. The *Missil* then passes through the hands of all the other Judges, each of whom after careful study of the said *Missil* records his opinion regarding the same. The *Missil* then goes to the Chief Justice who also studies the whole *Missil* and the opinions recorded by his Assistant Judges. After this he passes his judgment and the case is decided by a majority of opinion.

High Court.

10. The *Majlis Aliya Adalat Sigha Ibtidai*, or High Court, Original Side, hears suits the value or subject matter of which exceeds Rs. 2,000. The tribunal is composed of a single Judge. It is a Court

of the highest grade among the Courts of the City exercising original jurisdiction. Appeal lies to the High Court, Appellate Side.

The Jurisdiction of various courts.

11. The jurisdiction of the Courts from Nos. 5 to 9 is confined only to the City of Hyderabad and its Suburbs, excluding Chadarghat and the European and Eurasian quarters. All the Courts from Nos. 1 to 9 are under the *Sadar-ul-Miham-Adalat* or the Judicial Minister.

Suburban Court.

12. The Suburban Court of Judicature exercises its powers only in a portion of the Suburbs of Hyderabad, viz., Chadarghat and European quarters and Troop Bazar. It is presided over by a European Judge who is also legal Secretary to Government. Appeals against the decisions of this Court lie direct to the Government and not to the High Court, Appellate Side. This Court is not under the Judicial Minister.

Population and Area.

13. Thus altogether there are 167 Courts and 193 Judges exercising original jurisdiction. The population of the country under the *Divani* Administration according to the late Census returns is 66,35,892 souls, and the area is 69,670 square miles. The ratio which the number of Courts and Judges bears to population is 1 to 39,736 and 34,383 souls respectively, and that which they bear to the area of the country is 1 to 417 and 361 square miles respectively.

Appellate Courts.

Number and powers.

14. There are four Courts of civil appeal for the whole of the territory. The number of Judges and their powers are given below:—

Class of Court.	No. of Courts.	No. of Judges.	Powers.
First talukdars' Court.....	17	33	Appeals from Tahsildars' decisions.
Divisional or *Sadar* talukdars' Courts	5	10	Appeals from First, Second, and Third talukdars' decisions.
High Court, Appellate Side.	1	5	Appeals from all Courts exercising civil jurisdiction, (excepting the Suburban Court,) reference and revision.
Appellate Board of *Kazayai Arub*	1	4	Appeals from *Kazayai-Arub* or Arabs' Court.

First and *Sadar* talukdars.

The First talukdars and their Judicial Assistants possess equal powers of hearing appeals from the decisions of the Tahsildars. Their jurisdiction is confined to their respective districts. The jurisdiction of the Divisional Courts extend to the whole divisions. The *Sadar* talukdars and their Judicial Assistants exercise equal powers.

High Court.

16. The jurisdiction of the High Court, Appellate Side, extends over all the Courts of the territory exercising civil jurisdiction, whether Original or Appellate. It has no powers to hear appeals from the decisions of the Suburban Court. This is a Court of the highest standard in His Highness' territories. There is no tribunal authorized to hear appeals against the decisions passed by the High Court, Appellate Side. The *Sadr-ul-Miham* and the Government in the Judicial Department can only order revision of the decisions passed by the High Court.

Appellate Board of *Kazayai-Arub*.

17. This Board is composed of four members, one of whom is the Judge of the *Kazayai-Arub* or Arabs' Court, from which Court alone it possesses the power of hearing appeals. The appeal is filed on unstamped paper and the decision of the Board is submitted direct to the Prime Minister for final orders, before it is communicated or made known to the parties.

WORKING OF THE COURTS.

High Court, Original Side.

18. The total number of original suits that were before the Court for disposal amounted to 83 against 101 last year. Of these 16 were those that were pending trial at the close of the last year, 8 were received by transfer, and 59 were filed during the year against 58 in the year preceding. During the last decade since 1281 F. there has been a continual falling off in the number of suits instituted, except in 1290 F., when the number slightly exceeded that of the previous year, as will be observed from the following figures :—

Fasli Year.	Suits instituted in the High Court.
1281	685
1282	633
1283	323
1284	226

Fasli Year.	Suits insituted in the High Court.
1285	216
1286	148
1287	92
1288	64
1289	58
1290	59

Disposal of suits.

19. Of the whole number of suits for disposal (8) 1 was transferred to another court, 4 were returned or rejected on sight of the petition, 56 were regularly disposed of, and 22 were left in arrears. Thus, including transfers and rejections, 61 suits or 73·4 per cent. of the number for disposal were disposed of. The percentage is less than that last year and 1287 F., when it stood at 84·1 and 77·2 respectively; but exceeds that for 1288 F. by 13·3. This average compares with other Indian provinces for the same year, *i.e.*, 1290 F.=1880-81 as below:—

Bombay	50·0
Madras	72·8
Berar, Mysore	not given separate.

The number of regular suits in 1290-1281, 1288 and 1287 F.

20. The number of regular suits disposed of, excluding plaints transferred and rejected without trial, was 56 against 74 in 1289, 60 in 1288, and 71 in 1287; that is to say, out of the total number of suits for disposal only 67·4 per cent. were disposed of during 1290, 73·2 per cent. in 1289, 53·0 in 1288, and 36·2 in 1287.

Comparison between the said four years.

21. From the above two kinds of comparisons, it appears that the difference between the two averages for 1290, 1289, and 1288 is not so striking as to call for any remark. But for the year 1287 the first average of disposals is more than double the second, and this is to be attributed to the fact that the number of suits transferred and disposed of without trial was extraordinarily large. The average of regular disposals during the year under review is a little less than last year, but compares favourably with the other two years.

22. Out of 56 regular suits disposed of 33 or 58·9 per cent. were contested and 23 or 41·1 per cent. uncontested. The proportion of contested cases compares with the three previous years as follows:—

✓ Contested and uncontested cases.

1287 F.	50·7
1288 F.	36·6
1289 F.	67·5
1290 F.	58·9

23. It must here be noticed that, notwithstanding the fact that the number of contested cases last year was in excess of that in the present year, the proportion of regular suits disposed of on the total number for disposal for the former year exceeds that for the latter by 8·6 per cent. Of the uncontested cases 6 were decided *ex parte*, 7 on confession or compromise, 2 withdrawn and 8 dismissed for default; and of the contested, in 22 cases judgment was passed for the plaintiff, and in 11 for the defendant.

✓ Details of contested and uncontested suits.

24. The average duration for the contested cases was 112 days and for the uncontested 111 days, while in the three foregoing years (viz., 1289, 1288, and 1287 F.) the average duration was as follows:—

✓ Average duration.

	Contested.	Uncontested.
1287 F.	140	68
1288 F.	228·9	172·6
1289 F.	156·0	99·5

A comparison with the other provinces of British India gives the following results:—

	Contested.	Uncontested.
Bombay	306	327
Madras	not given.	
Berar, Mysore	not given separate.	

25. At the end of the year there were 22 cases p[illegible] posal against 16 last year. O[illegible] as against 11, were pend[illegible]

✓ Suits pending.

months, 3 against 4 for more than six months, and 1 against 1 for more than a year.

Description of suits.

26. Of the whole number of suits filed during the year, 28 relate to debts against 25 last year, 1 against none to religious endowments, and 5 against 5 to inheritance and adoption; and the rest were for cash and movable and immovable property. For detail of this see Civil Appendix D. The proportion of suits relating to pure immovable property during the year 1290 Fasli was 3·4 against 3·4 in 1289, 3·1 in 1288, and 3·2 in 1287.

Value of suits.

27. As said above the High Court hears original cases exceeding Rs. 2,000 in value. The following comparative statement classifies suits instituted during the last four years according to value:—

Fasli Year.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 20,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 50,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.	Upwards of Rs. 1,00,000.	Cases without value.	Total.
1287	37	24	5	4	3	19	92
Percentage	40·2	26·10	5·5	4·3	3·2	20·7	100
1288	39	18	3	...	4	...	64
Percentage	60·9	28·1	4·7	...	6·3	...	100
1289	38	14	3	1	1	1	58
Percentage	65·5	24·1	5·2	1·7	1·7	1·8	100
1290	31	18	3	1	1	5	59
Percentage	52·5	30·5	5·08	1·8	1·7	8·4	100

Remarks suggested by the above.

28. It is remarkable that the proportion of the suits of the first class, namely those not exceeding Rs. 5,000, show a decrease as compared with the two previous years, and an increase as compared with 1287 Fasli, and the percentage of suits ding Rs. 20,000 shows an increase as compared with the vious years. In the other classes of suits there is nothing le except in the cases of suits of no value in which there

has been a remarkable decrease in comparison with 1287 F. and an increase as compared with 1288 and 1289 F. The total value of suits amounted to Rs. 54,44,080-13-7, and the average value of each suit excluding cases without value was Rs. 1,00,816-4-11 against Rs. 12,960-5-10 in 1289, Rs. 1,73,604-3-4 in 1288, and Rs. 84,112-5-2 in 1287.

✓ Execution of decrees.

29. At the end of the last year there were in arrears 90 applications for the execution of decrees and 92 fresh applications were filed, thus making a total for disposal of 182 against 176 in 1289 F. Of these applications 90 were disposed of and 92 remained pending disposal. The percentage of disposals is 49·4 and shows a slight increase of nearly 1 per cent. as compared with 1289 F. but a remarkable decrease of 15·3 as compared with 1288 F.

✓ Pauper suits.

30. Out of 5 applications for leave to sue in form *de pauperis*, only 2 were admitted against an average of 14 during the last five years.

Cost of litigation.

31. The total cost of litigation on the original side amounted to Rs. 12,647 against Rs. 15,744 in the year preceding, and the average cost per suit stood at Rs. 225–10–9 against Rs. 212–12–2. The stamp paper charges of all kinds aggregated Rs. 9,524 against Rs. 9,898, being a decrease of Rs. 374 or 3·7 per cent. on the last year.

High Court, Appellate Side. Appeals filed.

32. The civil business that came before the High Court, Appellate Side, during the years 1290 and 1289 F. was as follows:—

Nature of Appeals.	Pending from last year.		Instituted.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1289 F.	1290 F.	1289 F.	1290 F.	1289 F.	1290 F.	1289 F.	1290 F.
Regular or First Appeals..	80	67	180	230	193	242	67	51
Special Appeals.....	46	26	58	58	78	60	26	24
References and Miscellaneous Orders.....	16	62	212	205	150	174	78	93

33. The following statement gives the number of appeals and references admitted during each Fasli year in the High Court during the last decade :—

Statement of appeal for ten years.

Nature of Appeals.	1281. F.	1282. F.	1283. F.	1284. F.	1285. F.	1286. F.	1287. F.	1288. F.	1289. F.	1290. F.
Regular Appeals	779	513	333	180	176	213	144	156	180	230
Special or Second Appeals	66	80	48	84	55	116	66	47	58	58
References and Miscellaneous Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	212	205

34. The number of appeals of all kinds instituted during the year was 253. Thus including the eighty-nine appeals that remained pending at the end of the last year and 28 that were received from other Appellate Courts, the total number for disposal before the Court was 370 or 37 in excess of the average for the past three years (which was 333). Of these 295 were disposed of against 243, leaving 75 against 89 in arrears. The average per cent. of appeals disposed during the last four years is compared below :—

Disposal of suits.

F. 1287..... 51·5
F. 1288..... 68·4
F. 1289..... 73·19
F. 1290..... 79·7

35. It is satisfactory to observe that the percentage shows a regular increase each year. The percentage for 1290 F. exceeds that for 1287 F. by 28·2 or in other words it is half as much again as the figure for 1287 F. The number of appeals disposed of without contest was 24, while the disposals after contest were 271. The percentage of contested cases to the total number disposed of was 91·8. The percentage for the pass three years, viz., 1287, 1288, and 1289 F. were 93·2, 88·9, and 84·7 respectively.

Disposal of appeals and their result.

36. The general average pendency of contested and uncontested cases was 165 days or 35 days less than last year and 34 less than the year

Average duration.

before last; but 36 and 50 days more than in 1287 and 1286 Fasli. It is satisfactory to remark that while there is an increase in the number of contested cases (271) in the present year as compared with 1289 and 1288 F. when it stood at 216 and 201, the average duration shows a considerable decrease. The year shows an increase in comparison with 1287 and 1286 F., which is satisfactorily explained by the fact that those were years of famine and as a consequence a comparatively small number of appeals were filed, which were summarily disposed of.

✓ Suits pending.

37. As has been already observed the number of appeals that remained pending disposal at the end of the year 1290 F. was 75 or 20·2 per cent. of the number for disposal against 89 or 23·9 per cent. in the preceding year. This percentage is in excess of the average for the past ten years.

✓ Costs of litigation.

38. The total cost of litigation was Rs. 25,546 and the average per suit was Rs. 93-9-3. The stamp paper charges aggregated Rs. 10,058 against Rs. 11,892, the average of the last five years.

✓ City Civil Court.

✓ Institution of suits.

39. The total number of suits of all descriptions instituted during the year was 1,444 or 338 more than in 1289 F. or 670 less than the average for the last nine years. The Court as above stated possesses powers of a Court of Small Causes as well as those of an ordinary civil Court, and its decisions in its former capacity are final up to Rs. 300. The number of cases not exceeding Rs. 300, admitted as Small Causes, was 1,187 or 82·2 per cent. against 873 or 78·9 per cent. in the preceding year.

✓ Disposal of suits.

The total number of cases for disposal on the file of the Court including (56) such as remained undisposed of from 1289 F. and (123) such as were received by transfer, was 1,623 against 1,335. Of this number 21 cases were transferred to other Courts and 149 plaints were rejected or returned without trial; 811 were decided without contest and 621 after contest. Thus the total number disposed of was 1,602 or 340 more than the average of the last three years. The percentage on the total number for disposal was 98·7 or 3·6 more than the average per cent. of the same three years.

Statement of contested and uncontested cases.

40. The following table compares the number of contested and uncontested cases during the last four years :—

Fasli Year.	Contested.	Uncontested.
1287	482	512
Percentage	40·5	42·9
1288	497	632
Percentage	37·7	47·9
1289	460	664
Percentage	35·9	51·9
1290	621	811
Percentage	38·7	50·6

Results.

41. Considering that the number of cases decided after contest considerably exceeds those for the three previous years, and that the percentage of contested cases on the number disposed of for the years 1290 F. also slightly exceeds, the average per cent. for three previous years being 38·7 against 37·9, the excess of 3·7 per cent. given in the above paragraph is commendable.

Execution of decrees.

42. Including such as remained pending at the end of the last year, the number of applications on the files of the Court for execution of decrees amounted to 2,314 against 1,906 in the last year. The following table shows the manner in which these were disposed of, leaving 173 at the close of the year. For detail see Appendix Civil B.

	1289 F.	1290 F.
Struck off in default	651	856
By fixing instalments	105	160
Compromised	279	395
Completely and partially executed	597	750
Total	1,632	2,141

43. The percentage of the execution of decrees on the total for disposal for the year under review is 92·5. This proportion exceeds those for the last year and year before last by 6·9 and 8·7 per cent. respectively, but is less than that for 1287 Fasli by 1·7, which difference is considerably trifling. A comparison of this proportion with the other provinces of British India gives the following results :—

Percentage of execution of decrees to the total number of suits.

Bombay, Madras } not given.

Berar, Mysore. } not given separately.

44. The number of coercive processes issued during the year was 493 against 380 in 1289 F.; 402 in 1288 F. and 815 in 1287 Fasli. For detail see Appendix B.

Coercive processes.

45. Of the whole number of suits instituted 19 relate to immovable and 597 to money lent, and the rest were claims of other descriptions. For detail see Appendix D.

Description of suits.

46. The following comparative statement, which embodies figures for the four years, classifies suits according to value: —

Value of suits.

Fasli Year.	Below Rs. 16.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 300.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.	Cases without value.	Total.
1287	212	267	277	146	55	51	1,008
Percentage	21·03	26·40	27·48	14·48	5·46	5·06	100
1288	221	336	313	131	59	79	1,139
Percentage	19·4	29·5	25·7	11·5	52	6·9	100
1289	251	339	283	139	43	51	1,106
Percentage	22·7	30·6	25·6	12·6	3·9	4·9	100
1290	457	440	290	133	51	73	1,444
Percentage	30·9	30 5	20·1	7·9	3·5	5·1	100

From the above statement it will be observed that there is a general decrease in the number of suits for larger amounts, viz., above Rs. 300, and it is thought to be attributable to the increasing prosperity of the people.

Kazi's Court.

47. The *Kazi*, as Judge of the City, exercises his powers in deciding cases of inheritance and matrimony of Mahommedans only according to Hanfia laws. There were 372 cases instituted during the year against 353 last year. There were altogether 552 cases before the Court for disposal, the complement 180 cases having been received by transfer or having remained pending at the close of the last year. The total number disposed of during the year was 306 or 55·4 per cent. against 346 or 66·4 per cent. in the foregoing year. Of the number disposed of, 146 were uncontested and 160 contested, against 133 and 213 last year. The average duration of contested cases was 142 days against 118·8 and of uncontested cases 171 against 70·4 days.

Description of suits.

48. There were altogether 70 claims for dower, 109 for enforcement of matrimonial rights, one related to religious endowments, 40 to inheritance and adoption, 5 to right of pre-emption, 68 to cash and movable property, and 79 to immovable property.

Value of suits.

49. The Court has power to hear suits of any value. There were altogether 372 suits filed, of which 252 were without value; the rest 120 were valued at Rs. 21,35,529 against Rs. 54,07,419 in the last year. The average value of each was Rs. 17,796 against Rs. 4,719.

It will be observed from Civil Appendix E that the average value of a suit of this Court is next to that of the High Court, which is Rs. 1,00,816.

Execution of decrees.

50. There were 259 applications for execution on the files of the Court against 284. Of these 163, or 62·9 per cent. were disposed of against 160 or 56·3 per cent. in 1289, leaving 96 against 124 in arrears. For detail see Civil Appendix B. In 25 cases coercive processes had to be resorted to in the shape of attachment and sale of movable and immovable property.

51. The total costs of litigation amounted to Rs. 4,087 against Rs. 1,584 and the average per cent. stood at Rs. 13-5-8 against Rs. 4-9-2 in 1289 F. The value of stamped paper of all kinds aggregated Rs. 3,902 against Rs. 919.

Costs.

52. As said above, the Arab's Court is a kind of Military Tribunal and tries Civil suits of Arabs. There were altogether 27 cases instituted during the year, which is less than half the average for the last decade (115), which, together with 16 cases pending from the last year and received by transfer, make up a total of 44 cases for disposal before the Court. From this number only one plaint was rejected without trial and 12 cases were dismissed for default and 6 were decided after contest. Thus altogether 19 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving 25 pending at the end of the year. The percentage of cases disposed of was 43·1. In the last year the number of cases disposed of was 92 out of 108 for disposal and the percentage was 88·8 or nearly double that for the year under review.

Arab's Court.

Institution of suits.

53. The average duration of contested cases was 238 against 388, and of uncontested cases 213 against 338 days.

Average duration.

54. Of the total number of cases disposed of by Courts of all classes, this Court decided 2 per cent. against 6 per cent. in the year preceding.

Proportion of work performed by the Court.

55. Of the 27 cases instituted, 15 were those on written obligations, 3 on unwritten obligations, and 9 on accounts stated. The total value of suits instituted during the year was Rs. 1,12,195 against Rs. 2,27,691 last year. The average per suit was Rs. 4,487 against Rs. 3,925.

Description.

56. The total number of applications for execution before the Court was 201 against 189 last year. Of these 131 were disposed of, leaving 70 in arrears against 133 and 56. The percentage of execution was 65·1 and was less than the three previous years. It was 70·3 in 1289, 77·0 in 1288, and 73·3 in 1287 Fasli. There were 54

Execution of decrees.

coercive processes issued during the year against 42 in the last year. For detail see Civil Appendix B.

✓ Costs.

57. The suits in this Court are filed on unstamped paper.

✓ Insolvency Courts.

✓ Suits instituted.

58. This Court was opened in the year 1286 F.; before which cases of bankruptcy were tried in the High Court. In that year the Court received 773 cases, in the following year, *i.e.*, 1287 F., the number came down to 146, perhaps on account of famine; in 1288 it went up again as high as 701; in 1289 it was 434; while in the year under review it was 235. Besides the last figure there were 505 suits pending trial at the end of 1289 F. Thus there were 740 cases for disposal on the files of the Court.

✓ Disposal of suits.

59. There were altogether 190 cases disposed of or 25·6 per cent., leaving 550 or nearly 75 per cent. in arrears at the end of the year. Of the number disposed of, 23 plaints were rejected without trial and 77 were decided after contest and 90 without being contested. The average pendency of uncontested cases was 382 against 393, and of contested 483 against 358 days. Of the total number of cases of all descriptions disposed of by Courts of all classes this Court disposed of 2·1 per cent. For description of suits see Civil Appendix D.

✓ Value of suits.

60. The total value of suits instituted was Rs. 8,48,131, giving an average for each suit of Rs. 3,736. This amount is considerably less than each of the past two years, 1288 and 1289 F., in which the amounts litigated were Rs. 15,35,971 and Rs. 13,92,421; the last is nearly triple that for 1287 F., which was only Rs. 3,48,016. There were 42 cases below Rs. 100, 53 below Rs. 300, 73 below Rs. 1,000; the value of the rest exceeds Rs. 100. There was only one case which exceeded Rs. 10,000, and 8 cases the value of which could not be ascertained.

COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.

✓ Institution of suits.

61. These are altogether five in number, viz., tahsildars, Third talukdars, Second talukdars, First talukdars, and *Sadar* talukdars. The

[illegible] xercise only original powers, the 4th, *i.e.*, Talukdar's Court, is both original and appellate, and the last is purely appellate. The number of original suits instituted in the first four Courts amounted to 5,770 or 378 less than those last year. The following figures show that this number is less than that for any year in the last decade, except that for 1281, and is 695 less than the average for the same ten years :—

F. Years.	No. of Cases.
1281	4,852
1282	6,820
1283	6,714
1284	7,140
1285	8,869
1286	6,527
1287	5,811
1288	6,066
1289	6,157
1290	5,770
Average...	6,465

It will also be observed from the above figures that as the reforms in 1281 F. set the Department of Justice on a comparatively satisfactory footing, the creditors gradually began to come forward to the Courts of Justice with some certainty of recovering the value of their claims; this increase in the institution of suits continued till 1285 when the Civil suits reached the highest figure (8,869) yet obtained. In the next year the country was visited by a dire famine and the number went down to 6,527. In the year 1287 the famine was at its culminating point and there was a consequent decrease in the number of Civil suits filed; from 1288 the number of suits again began to increase with the improved agricultural prospects of the country. The decrease in the year under review is to be regretted, though to some extent it is to be attributed to the harvest, which was a little less favourable than the past two years. The decrease was in suits below Rs. 300. Besides the suits instituted 1,183 cases were those that remained pending trial at the close of the last year, and 284 were those received by transfer. Thus there was a total of 7,237 suits for disposal, or 460 less than the last year and 445 less then the year before last.

62. The proportion of suits disposed of was 84·6 in 1289, and 84·8 [illegible] following table shows the [illegible] trial of Civil suits during the year 1290 F. and [illegible] with those for the two previous years :—

Disposal.

FASLI YEAR.	Total number of Cases on file.	DISPOSED OF.									Pending.
		Transferred to other Courts.	Plaints rejected.	UNCONTESTED.			CONTESTED.			Grand Total.	
				In favour of the Plaintiff.	In favour of the Defendant.	Total.	In favour of the Plaintiff.	In favour of the Defendant.	Total.		
1290.....	7237	27	42	1606	1566	5162	2291	375	2669	5900	1333
Percentage	...	·5	·7	...	...	53·6	...	...	45·2	100	...
1289.....	7697	33	65	2046	1591	3637	2416	363	2779	6514	1183
Percentage	...	·7	...	...	...	55·7	...	...	4·26	100	...
1288.....	7682	25	58	2169	1553	3738	2149	364	2544	7514	1317
Percentage	...	...	...	...	...	57·4	...	...	57·4	120	...

63. The proportions per cent. of the suits disposed of in different ways, namely after contest, without contest, plaints rejected, and suits transferred, show slight difference and require no special remarks. The percentage of pending suits during the year was 18·4, it was 15·3 and 17·1 in 1289 and 1288 F. respectively. This exercise was to be regretted, as the number of suits for disposal was smaller than those for the same two years.

Percentage of suits disposed of.

64. The general proportion of the cases disposed of to cases for disposal was 81·4 as said above. This compares with the neighbouring British Provinces as below:—

Comparison with surrounding provinces.

Bombay	(1880-81).....	84·7
Madras	do.	85·11
Berar	do.	93·2
Mysore	do.	94·5

Average duration.

65. The average pendency of the suits of both descriptions, namely contested and uncontested, was 105 days against 99 in 1289 and 90 in 1288 and 100 in 1287. The average duration of contested cases was 74 days against 117 last year and 113 days the year before last, and that of those decided without contest was 133 against 84 and 96 days in 1289 and 1288 respectively. The subjoined table shows the average pendency of cases in each of the four classes of Courts for the last four years:—

Class of Courts.	Average Duration in Days.							
	1290 F.		1289 F.		1288 F.		1287 F.	
	Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.
Tahsildars' Court.	88	65	90	72	90	84	99	92
3rd Talukdars' do.	205	164	171	132	193	188	153	140
2nd Talukdars' do.	2,980	121	219	149	98	122	194	182
1st Talukdars' do.	230	145	260	194	286	208	255	266

Duration of suits in various Courts.

66. The duration or pendency of a case is reckoned from its institution to final disposal and is not limited to the mere hearing of the case in the Court. The average duration of both the descriptions of suits disposed of by the first class of Courts has been gradually decreasing and is commendable. In the other three Courts, namely the Third, Second and First talukdars' it is not the same. The duration of contested cases in the Second talukdars' Courts during the year 1290 Fasli is extraordinarily high and is to be regretted. There is a decrease in the average pendency of uncontested cases in all the three classes as also in that of contested cases of the First talukdars; but an increase in that of the contested cases of the Third talukdars.

67. The general average duration of each suit in all the Courts in the interior compares with the other Indian Provinces as below:—

Suits' pendency compared with surrounding provinces.

Hyderabad	(1290)	
Bombay	(1880/81)	Not given
Madras	„	
Berar	„	43
Central Provinces	„	
Mysore	„	Not given.

68. Of the whole Civil business of the Courts of His Highness' Dominions, these four Courts performed 74·7 against 65·3 last year. Of this proportion the tahsildars' did 68·7 against 68·5; the Third talukdars' 3·6 against 4·3; the Second talukdars' 1·4 against 1·2; and the First talukdars' 1·0 against 1·3.

Percentage of work done in the four Courts

69. Of the suits instituted 87·1 per cent. were for money due against 75·5 last year. Of these 55·5 per cent. were suits on written obligations, 6·1 on unwritten obligations, 21·4 on accounts stated, 1·6 for recovery of money entrusted to an agent, 3·5 for the value of articles or movables sold, and 1·2 were claims relating to cash or movable property. The proportion of claims purely relating to immovable property was very small, there being only 22 cases out of 5,760. Of these 22 only one case was before the First talukdar and one before the Third talukdar and 20 were in the tahsildars' Courts. The claims for damages were also only few in number. For further detail see Civil Appendix D.

Description of suits.

70. Excluding 8 suits which did not admit of a money valuation, the total amount of civil litigation of all kinds instituted amounted to Rs. 10,38,983, giving an average value of Rs. 178 per suit. In the three years the total amount and the average value per suit were as follows:—

Value of suits.

Fasli Year.	Amount.			Average value per suit.
	Rs.	a.	p.	
1287	9,76,522	8	4	169
1288	11,85,090	3	6	197
1289	11,04,129	9	8	296

Different values of litigation in 1288, 1289 and 1290 F.

71. It is [illegible] above figures that the amount litigated during the year 1290 F. is less than those for the two previous years and is greater than that for 1287 F. The amount was greatest in 1288 Fasli when, as will be seen from the subjoined table, there was one suit whose value exceeded Rs. 500 and there were 3 others whose values ranged between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 50,000, while in each of the other two years, viz., 1289 and 1290 F. there was none of the first description and there were only two of the latter description. Besides this there has been an increase in the number of suits below Rs. 16, which were 31 per cent. in 1290 F., while they were 27 and 28 per-cent. in 1289 and 1288 F., as will be seen from the following table:—

Fasli Year.	Below Rs. 16.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 300.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 20,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 50,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.	Total.
1288	1,712	2,438	1,394	327	90	33	13	3	1	6,011
1289	1,659	2,516	1,437	324	114	57	14	2	...	6,123
1290	1.800	2,289	1,297	220	82	59	13	2	...	5,762

Average value per suit in the four Courts.

72. The following table compares the average value per suit in each of the 4 classes of Courts of original jurisdiction for the three past years:—

Class of Courts.	Average value per suit.		
	1290 F.	1289 F.	1288 F.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Tahsildars'	69 2 1	72 4 0	79 1 5
Third Talukdars'	651 6 5	623 11 7	647 7 1
Second Talukdars'.....	1,464 2 4	1,306 14 7	1,406 5 5
First Talukdars'.....	5,084 3 3	3,644 1 3	7,213 11 8

73. The averages for ...ght differences ... remark. There is no doubt a marked difference between the averages for the First ...dars' Courts. The reason for the difference between the averages for 1288 and 1289 F. have already been given, while that for the difference between 1290 F. and 1289 F. may be explained by stating that the number of suits below Rs. 2,000 was only 5 out of 83 in 1290 F., against 25 out of 98 in 1289 F., that is to say, 6 per cent. against 26 per cent. The average of the four Courts for the year 1290 F. was Rs. 178, which in comparison with the other neighbouring British Provinces stands as below :—

The above reviewed.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bombay (1880-81)	98	3	0
Madras „ 142	14	3	
Berar (1880-81) 100	4	0	

74. The number of applications for the execution of decrees filed in the Civil Courts was 2,606 this year compared with 2,801 in 1289 F. These added to 1,000 against 972 make up a total of 3,606 against 3,783 for disposal. The following table shows how these decrees were disposed of and compares the results with the two preceding years :—

Execution of decrees.

Fasli Year.	Total for disposal.	Completely executed.	Partially executed	Struck off in default.	By fixing instalments.	Compromised.	Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of disposal.
1290	3,818	1,322	425	392	139	227	2,515	1,503	63·7
Percentage	...	52·9	16·8	15·5	5·2	9·0	...	...	...
1289	3,783	1,524	387	342	116	304	2,673	1,110	70·6
Percentage	...	57·0	14·4	12·9	4·3	11·3	...	...	...
1288	3,051	1,182	355	411	105	233	2,286	972	74·9
Percentage	...	51·7	15·0	17·9	4·5	10·1	...	...	...

Percentage of cases disposed of.

From the above figures it is to be observed that the percentage of decrees disposed of during the year on the number for disposal is 63·7. In 1289 and 1288 F. these proportions were 70·6 and 74·9 respectively.

Total number of decrees executed.

76. The total number of decrees executed amounts to 1,747 as compared with 1,911 in 1289 F. and 1,537 in 1288 F. Of these 1,322 decrees were completely executed and 425 partially executed. In 1289 and 1288 Fasli these numbers were 1,524 and 387, and 1,182 and 355 respectively. The number of completely executed decrees is less than in 1289 F. and greater than in 1288 F., but is nearly equal to the average of these two years, which is 1,353.

No. of cases which required coercive processes.

77. The following table shows the number and description of coercive processes enforced during the past four years:—

F. Years.	Imprisonment of persons.	Attachment of movable and immovable property.	Sale of movable property.	Sale of immovable property.
1287	1	220	96	20
1288	46	105	82	10
1289	...	662	99	31
1290	1	254	78	24

From the above it will appear that the number of imprisonments is extraordinarily high during 1288 F., and the number of attachments in 1289 F. is more than in any other year. The other figures are normal.

78. The total costs of litigation amounte
Rs. 77,875 in 1
cost of each suit
the year under review and Rs. 11-2-10 in 1289 F. The value of stamp paper of all kinds aggregated Rs. 50,556 against Rs. 61,774 last year. For detail see Civil F.

Total costs of litigation.

Appellate Courts in the Interior.

79. There are two Appellate Tribunals in the *Muffassil*, the First talukdar's and the *Sadar* talukdar's, The number of appeals preferred during the year was 623. It was 587 in 1289 F. and 547 in 1288 F., and 766 in 1287 F. Including 315 cases that remained under trial at the end of the last year and 45 appeals remanded and re-admitted, the total for disposal before the Courts was 188 or 48 less than in 1289 F. or 28 less than in 1288 F., and 298 less than in 1287 Fasli.

Appellate Courts.

80. The following table shows the numbers on the files of the *Sadar* talukdars and those of the District Courts for the last four years:—

Appeal pending in *Sadar* talukdar's and District Courts.

Courts.	1287	1288	1289	1290
Sadar Talukdars'	279	256	249	222
District Courts	837	590	617	596

81. Of these 19 cases were rejected or applications returned before trial, 88 were decided without contest and 513 after contest. For detail of contested and uncontested appeals see Civil Appendix C. The number disposed of during the year was 630, and the percentage on the number for disposal was 77·0 against 80·1 in 1289, 71·6 in 1288 and 79·1 in 1287 F. These proportions show differences which are too trifling to call for any remark. Of the whole disposal nearly 75 per cent. was the business of the talukdars', and 25 that of the Divisional Courts. The number of appeals pending trial at the end of the year was 188 or 23 per cent. as compared with 20 per cent. in the year preceding and with 22·6 the average proportion per cent. of the last four years.

Number of appeals disposed of.

82. The average duration of appeals in the two Courts is given in the following statement and contrasted with those for the last five years :—

Average duration of appeals.

Courts.	1286 F.	1287 F.	1288 F.	1289 F.	1290 F.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days	Days.
Divisional Courts	166	159	87	39	92
District Courts	159	165	77	262	105

83. The average duration in the Divisional or *Sadar* talukdars' Courts was highest in 1286 F. and lowest in 1289 F. This year it again shows an increase. The duration in the District Courts compared favourably with 1286, 1287 and 1289 Fasli, but shows an increase when contrasted with 1288 F. The general pendency was very high last year. The average duration of both Courts taken in together was 10 days in 1290 F. against 249 in the foregoing years. It compares favourably with the average of the last four years, which is 16 days.

Average duration of appeals compared.

General Remarks.

84. The total number of suits instituted in the Courts of Civil jurisdiction of all classes amounted to 7,907. This number compares with the figures for the last decade as below :—

Original jurisdiction. Institution of suits.

1281 F.	1282 F.	1283 F.	1284 F.	1285 F.	1286 F.	1287 F.	1288 F.	1289 F.	1290 F.
10,908	11,820	9,780	9,273	10,713	8,839	7,508	8,355	8,167	7,907

85. Including arrears and cases received by transfer, the total number for disposal was 10,27 against 10,843 in 1289 Fasli.

Number of suits.

Percentage of work done by the nine Courts.

86. The proportion per cent. of business performed by each class of Court during the last four years is given below :—

Courts.	1287 F.	1288 F.	1289 F.	1290 F.
Talukdars'	70·3	69·8	68·5	68·7
Third Talukdars'	3·5	3·8	4·3	3·6
Second Talukdars'	1·6	1·1	1·2	1·4
First Talukdars'	1·4	1·0	1·3	1·0
City Civil Court	12·7	13·6	13·7	18·4
Kazi's Court	4·7	4·4	4·0	3·1
Arab Court	0·8	0 6	0·6	0·2
Insolvency Court	3·9	4·9	5·6	2·1
High Court, Original Side	0·9	0·8	0·8	0·7

The business of the Arab Court during the year is less than half of that for the preceding year and nearly the same as that for 1288 and 1287 F., while the proportion performed by the City Civil Court is nearly half as much again as those for the last three years. In the other proportions the differences are inconsiderable.

Average duration.

87. The average pendency of the suits was 74 days for the uncontested and 141 for the contested cases against 84·4 and 117·5 days in 1289 F. In 1288 and 1287 F. it was 96·4 and 104 for the uncontested and 113·4 and 107 days for the contested respectively.

Execution of decrees.

88. There were 7,160 applications for execution, of which 5,110, or 71·3 per cent. were disposed of, leaving 2,050 in arrears. The percentage of execution for the three preceding years 1289, 1288, and 1287 F. were 71·3, 72·1 and 84·6 respectively.

Decrease of coercive processes.

89. It is satisfactory to remark that the number of coercive processes issued was 293 and 346 less than in 1289 and 1287 F., being 979 against 1,272 and 1,325 [illegible] more than in 1288, when it w[illegible]

Appeals.

90. The total number of all kinds of appeals on the files of the Courts was 1,188, of which 925 or 77·8 per cent. was disposed of. The percentage is nearly the same as in 1289 F., but exceeds the one for 1288 F. by nearly 7 per cent.

Average duration of appeals.

91. The general average duration of appeals was 122 days, the same as in 1288. In 1289 it was 231 days.

Description of suits.

92. Of 7,907 original suits 46·3 per cent. were on written obligation, 7·6 on unwritten obligation, and 18·8 on stated accounts against 4·75, 6·8, and 2·19 in 1289 F. For detail see Civil D.

Total value of suits.

93. The total value of suits instituted during the year amounted to Rs. 98,22,442. The average value of each suit excluding suits inadmissible of money valuation was Rs. 1,299. The total amounts for the years 1289, 1288, and 1287 F. were Rs. 90,83,683, Rs. 1,53,27,955, and Rs. 1,18,77,046, and the average values were Rs. 1,15,81,911 and Rs. 1,660 respectively.

Number of claims and the cost of litigation.

94. There were altogether 8,509 claims decided amounting in value to Rs. 40,72,661. The total costs of litigation amounted to Rs. 1,31,407 against Rs. 1,37,250 in 1289 F.

Average cost per suit.

95. The average cost per suit was Rs. 15-7-1 and the percentage of costs on value claimed was 3·22. The average costs and percentages on value claimed for the three preceding years were as follows :—

Year.	Average costs per suit.	Percentages of costs on value claimed.
	Rs. a. p.	
1289 F.	15 7 1	1·27
1288 F.	14 2 2	1·25
1287 F.	13 6 8	2·90

Suburban Court.

Suburban Court.

96. This Court, as above stated, is neither under the jurisdiction of the High Court nor under the Judicial Minister or Judicial Secretary to Government, and corresponds with the Government through

the Private Secretary, and is therefore described separately from the Courts of Civil Justice.

Ordinary jurisdiction. Number of suits.

97. The number of regular Civil suits filed in 1290 F. was 154, of which 144 were decided in the year. The number filed in 1289 F. was 159 and in 1288 F. 202.

Aggregate money value.

98. The aggregate money value of the property in dispute was H. S. Rs. 1,20,885-3-11 as against H. S. Rs. 75,322-13-5 in the previous year. In 74 suits, or rather less than half of the total number, the value of the claim was under H. S. Rs. 100; in 54 it ranged from H. S. Rs. 100 to 500; in 5 from H. S. Rs. 500 to H. S. Rs. 1,000, and in 21 from H. S. Rs. 100 to H. S. Rs. 38,000, the average value being H. S. Rs. 784-15-6 as against H. S. Rs. 473-12-7 in 1289 F. and H. S. Rs. 414-9-0 in 1288 F.

Average money value.

These results show a steady increase in the average value of the suits, but a slight decline in the number filed, while about half of the total number continues to consist of suits under H. S. Rs. 100.

Nationality of parties.

99. The nationality of the litigating parties is shown in the following table:—

	Plaintiffs.	Defendants.	Total.
1. Hindus	95	55	150
2. Mohammadans	45	68	113
3. Europeans and Eurasians	10	57	67
4. Parsis	9	3	12

Classification of suits.

100. The character of the litigation is the following:—

Claims to immovable property.....	2
,, for recovery of movable property or value thereof.....	9
,, for rent	11
,, for damages.....	4
,, on written obligations	53
,, for price of goods sold.	42
,, for money held and received for the use of another	9
Other suits	24
Total...	154

The suits were disposed of as follows:—Of the 144 suits decided 74 were contested, 61 uncontested, and in 9 neither party appeared. In 49 of the contested cases judgment was given for the plaintiff, in 25 for the defendant; of the uncontested cases 35 were decided on the confession of the defendant, and 19 *exparte* in the absence of the defendant, 2 were compromised, and 7 withdrawn. In 12 cases the period from the institution of suits to the final decree extended over 2 months, in 19 some over 1 month. The rest were disposed of within a month from the date when they were filed.

Appeals.

101. In the course of the year there were two appeals from decrees of the Court to His Excellency the Prime Minister. They are still pending.

Execution.

102. In execution of decrees, 34 warrants were issued and executed in the following manner:—

Returns of warrants.

Warrants executed by sale of immovable property	4
Warrants executed by delivery of possession of immovable property	2
Warrants satisfied by arrangement between the parties on payment of the money into Court ...	17
Warrants not executed owing to default of execution creditor	7
Warrants not executed at request of execution creditor	3
Warrant of arrest not executed because judgment debtor could not be found	1
Total...	34

In 7 other cases orders of attachment were issued which were not followed by warrants of sale, the property attached having in four instances been released from attachment on the objection of a claimant, and in three instances the attachment being removed owing to payment of the money into Court or arrangement between the parties. The proceedings taken in execution of decrees of other Courts sent to this Court for execution are not included in this return.

Testamentary and intestate jurisdiction.

103. In the exercise of the testamentary and intestate jurisdiction the Court granted probate of the will of the late Mr. James MacPherson otherwise Simpson, of Secunderabad, who left property within the jurisdiction. Application for the probate of the will of the late Mr. William Davis Haskoll of Chudderghaut was made but not adjudicated upon before the close of the year.

Miscellaneous petitions.

104. Under the head of miscellaneous petitions, exclusive of 82 applications for execution and 130 for copy of judgment or decree, the Court heard and disposed of 10 claims to attached property, and 80 petitions of other kinds, all such claims and many of the petitions being equal in respect of the time and trouble involved in their hearing to regular suits. These figures are slightly higher than the corresponding figures for the last year.

Income.

105. The income earned by the Court was :—

	H. S. Rs.	a.	p.
By sale of stamped paper	5,610	8	0
By summons and warrant fees	342	0	0
Total...	5,952	8	0

As against a total of H. S. Rs. 6,230-6-9 in 1289 F.

Establishment.

The Establishment is as follows :—

		H. S. Rs.	a.	p.
Judge, the legal Secretary to Government,	Salary.	28,057	8	0
Clerk of the Court.....	,,	1,800	0	0
Munshi and Interpreter.....	,,	1,080	0	0
Munshi	,,	900	0	0
Clerk	,,	480	0	0
Clerk	,,	360	0	0
Persian Copyist.....	,,	240	0	0
English do.	,,	240	0	0
Shroff.....	,,	180	0	0
Bailiff.....	,,	480	0	0
4 Peons	,,	456	0	0
Sweeper	,,	60	0	0

APPENDICES.

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POLICE.

Fasli Years 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290.

I.

Statement showing the Work done by the Police in the detection of Crimes for the year 1287 *Fasli.*

Crimes reported.	12,923
Struck off as false.	262
Crimes detected.	11,140
Percentage of detection to crimes reported.	86·2
Criminals arrested.	31,770
Discharged before trial.	298
Escaped and died.	220
Results of trial by Courts.	
Cases. Convicted.	9,997
Percentage of conviction on cases Reported.	77·3
Percentage of conviction on cases detected.	88·2
Persons. Acquitted or discharged.	7,571
Convicted.	19,874
Under trial.	3,107
Percentage of conviction against persons arrested.	62·55
Stolen Property. Value of property stolen.	5,96,235 Rs.
Value of property recovered.	2,38,068 Rs.
Percentage.	39·9
Village Police. No. of Police Patels.	11,617
Patels invested with Criminal powers.	5,423
Cost of Police Patels.	40,211 Rs.

Police Force.		Distribution of the Police Force.
	Sadar Muhtamims of Divisions.	5
In Districts.	District Superintendents of Police.	16
	Inspectors.	124
	Jamadars.	683
	Daffadars.	684
	Constables.	8,814
	Mounted Police.	402
In City.	Kotwal.	1
	Sadar Muhtamim for Suburbs.	1
	Assistants.	2
	Superintendents.	2
	Inspectors.	48
	Jamadars.	212
	Daffadars.	215
	Constables.	2,767
	Mounted Police.	72
Total Force.	Officers.	199
	Constables, &c.	13,375
	Mounted Constables.	474
	Total.	14,048
	Annual Expenditure.	19,91,714 Rs.
	Proportion as to area.	5 miles.
	Proportion as to population.	637 persons.
	Annual Expenditure per head of strength.	Rs. 141-12-5
	Expenditure per head of population.	Rs. 0-3-7
	Punishments.	4,702
	Rewards.	956
	On Prison guards.	318
	On Treasury guards.	765
	On Towns and Villages.	9,273
	In the course of drill.	224
	Escorts.	2,845

II.

The Number and Grades of Police Force for the year 1287 *Fasli.*

| | | |

III.

Statement showing the Work done by the Police in the detection of Crimes for the year 1288 *Fasli.*

Crimes reported.	11,996
Struck off as false.	104
Crimes detected.	10,173
Percentage of detection to crimes reported.	84·8
Criminals arrested.	23,286
Discharged before trial.	2,606
Escaped and died.	190
Convicted	5,363
Percentage of conviction on cases reported.	44·8
Percentage of conviction on cases detected.	52·9
Acquitted or discharged.	5,480
Convicted.	10,791
Under trial.	4,219
Percentage of conviction against persons arrested.	46·3
Value of property stolen.	6,38,580 Rs.
Value of property recovered.	2,36,519 Rs.
Percentage.	36·8
No. of Police Patels.	11,617
Patels invested with criminal powers.	5,423
Cost of Police Patels.	5,75,143 Rs.

Crimes dealt with by the Police.

Result of Trial by Courts.

Cases.

Persons.

Stolen Property.

Village Police.

Sadar Muhtamims of Divisions.	5
District Superintendents of Police.	16
Inspectors.	125
Jamadars.	691
Daffadars.	690
Constables.	8,969
Mounted Police.	409
Kotwal.	1
Sadar Muhtamim for Suburbs.	1
Assistants.	2
Superintendents.	2
Inspectors.	44
Jamadars.	209
Daffadars.	220
Constables.	2,722
Mounted Police.	49
Officers.	196
Constables, &c.	13,401
Mounted Constables.	458
Total.	14,055
Annual expenditure.	18,84,443 Rs
Proportion as to area.	5 miles
Proportion as to population.	637 persons.
Annual expenditure per head of strength.	Rs. 134-1-2
Expenditure per head of population.	Rs. 0-3-3
Punishments.	1,078
Rewards.	6
On Prison Guards.	590
On Treasury Guards.	498
On Towns and Villages.	8,566
In the course of drill.	1,654
Escorts.	2,113

Police Force.

In Districts.

In City.

Total.

Distribution of the Police Force.

IV.

The Number and Grades of Police Force for the year 1288 Fasli.

5	Sadar Muhtamims of Divisions.	In Districts.	District and City Police Force.	
16	District Superintendents of Police.			
125	Inspectors.			
6	Sadar Jamadars.			
685	Jamadars.			
690	Daffadars.			
8,869	Constables.			
409	Mounted Police.			
1	Kotwal.	In City.		
1	Sadar Muhtamim for Suburbs.			
2	Assistants.			
2	Superintendents.			
44	Inspectors.			
209	Jamadars.			
220	Daffadars.			
2,722	Constables.			
49	Mounted Police.			
196	Officers.	Total Force.		
13,401	Constables, &c.			
458	Mounted Police.			
14,055	Total.			
5 miles.	Proportion as to area.		Distribution of the Police Force.	
637 persons.	Proportion as to population.			
590	On Prison Guards.			
498	On Treasury Guards.			
8,546	On Towns and Villages.			
1,654	In the course of drill.			
2,113	Escorts.			
11,617	No. of Police Patels.			
Rs. 1,000	City Kotwal's pay.		Grades and Salaries.	
Rs. 375	Pay.	Sadar Muhtamims.		
Rs. 100	Tentage allowance.			
Rs. 75	Horse allowance.			
Rs. 175	Pay.	Asst. to Sadar Muhtamim		
Rs. 200	Pay.	District Superintendents. 1st Grade.		
Rs. 25	Horse allowance.			
Rs. 170	Pay.	2nd Grade.		
Rs. 25	Horse allowance.			
Rs. 140	Pay.	3rd Grade.		
Rs. 25	Horse allowance.			
Rs. 100	Pay.	Amins or Inspectors. 1st Grade.		
Rs. 20	Horse allowance.			
Rs. 90	Pay.	2nd Grade.		
Rs. 20	Horse allowance.			
Rs. 80	Pay.	3rd Grade.		
Rs. 20	Horse allowance.			
Rs. 70	Pay.	4th Grade.		
Rs. 20	Horse allowance.			
Rs. 60	Pay.	5th Grade.		
Rs. 20	Horse allowance.			
Rs. 35	Pay.	Naib Amins		
Rs. 15	Horse allowance.			
Rs. 25	Pay.	Sadr. Jamadars.		
Rs. 7-8-0	Pony allowance.			
Rs. 15	Pay.	Jamadars.		
Rs. 7-8-0	Pony allowance.			
Rs. 11	Daffadars.			
Rs. 8	First Grade.	Constables.		
Rs. 7	Second Grade.			
Rs. 40	Jamadars.	Mounted Constables.		
Rs. 35	Daffadars.			
Rs. 32	Sowars.			

V.

Statement showing the Work done by the Police in the detection of Crimes for the year 1289 *Fasli.*

Crimes dealt with by the Police.				Stolen Property.	Village Police.
		Result of Trial by Courts.			
		Cases.	Persons.		
10,293	Crimes reported.				
...	Struck off as false.				
8,676	Crimes detected.				
84·2	Percentage of detection to crimes reported.				
17,398	Criminals arrested.				
...	Discharged before trial.				
99	Escaped and died.				
8,573	Convicted.				
78·5		Percentage of conviction on cases reported.			
93·04		Percentage of conviction on cases detected.			
6,560	Acquitted or discharged.				
9,366	Convicted.				
1,378	Under trial.				
53·8	Percentage of conviction against persons arrested.				
5,28,464 Rs.	Value of property stolen.				
2,06,904 Rs.	Value of property recovered.				
39·1	Percentage.				
11,617	No. of Police Patels.				
5,423	Patels invested with criminal powers.				
2,92,095 Rs.	Cost of Police Patels.				

Police Force.				Distribution of the Police Force.
	Sadar Muhtamims of Divisons.	5		
In Districts.	District Superintendents of Police.	16		
	Inspectors.	125		
	Jamadars.	691		
	Daffadars.	690		
	Constables.	8,869		
	Mounted Police.	409		
In City.	Kotwal.	1		
	Sadar Muhtamim for Suburbs.	1		
	Assistants.	2		
	Superintendents.	2		
	Inspectors.	44		
	Jamadars.	209		
	Daffadars.	220		
	Constables.	2,722		
	Mounted Police.	49		
Total.	Officers.	196		
	Constables, &c.	13,401		
	Mounted Constables.	458		
	Total.	14,055		
	Annual expenditure.	19,43,770 Rs.		
	Proportion as to area.	5 miles.		
	Proportion as to population.	637 persons.		
	Annual expenditure per head of strength.	Rs. 131-2-11		
	Expenditure per head of population.	Rs. 0-3-5		
	Punishments.	2,039		
	Rewards.	1211		
	On Prison Guards.	590		
	On Treasury Guards.	498		
	On Towns and Villages.	8,546		
	In the Course of Drill.	1,654		
	Escorts.	2,113		

IV.

The Number and Grades of Police Force for the year 1288 *Fasli.*

District and City Police Force.	Distribution of the Police Force.	Grades and Salaries.	
5	In Districts.	Sadar Muhtamims of Divisions.	
16		District Superintendents of Police.	
125		Inspectors.	
6		Sadar Jamadars.	
685		Jamadars.	
690		Daffadars.	
8,869		Constables.	
409		Mounted Police.	
1	In City.	Kotwal.	
1		Sadar Muhtamim for Suburbs.	
2		Assistants.	
2		Superintendents.	
44		Inspectors.	
209		Jamadars.	
220		Daffadars.	
2,722		Constables.	
49		Mounted Police.	
196	Total Force.	Officers.	
13,401		Constables, &c.	
458		Mounted Police.	
14,055		Total.	
5 miles.		Proportion as to area.	
637 persons.		Proportion as to population.	
590		On Prison Guards.	
498		On Treasury Guards.	
8,546		On Towns and Villages.	
1,654		In the course of drill.	
2,113		Escorts.	
11,617		No. of Police Patels.	
Rs. 1,000		City Kotwal's pay.	
Rs. 375		Pay.	Sadar Muhtamims.
Rs. 100		Tentage allowance.	
Rs. 75		Horse allowance.	
Rs. 175		Pay.	Asst. to Sadar Muhtamim.
Rs. 200		Pay.	District Superintendents. 1st Grade.
Rs. 25		Horse allowance.	
Rs. 170		Pay.	2nd Grade.
Rs. 25		Horse allowance.	
Rs. 140		Pay.	3rd Grade.
Rs. 25		Horse allowance.	
Rs. 100		Pay.	Amins or Inspectors. 1st Grade.
Rs. 20		Horse allowance.	
Rs. 90		Pay.	2nd Grade.
Rs. 20		Horse allowance.	
Rs. 80		Pay.	3rd Grade.
Rs. 20		Horse allowance.	
Rs. 70		Pay.	4th Grade.
Rs. 20		Horse allowance.	
Rs. 60		Pay.	5th Grade.
Rs. 20		Horse allowance.	
Rs. 35		Pay.	Naib Amins
Rs. 15		Horse allowance.	
Rs. 25		Pay.	Sadr. Jamadars.
Rs. 7-8-0		Pony allowance.	
Rs. 15		Pay.	Jamadars.
Rs. 7-8-0		Pony allowance.	
Rs. 11		Daffadars.	
Rs. 8		First Grade.	Constables.
Rs. 7		Second Grade.	
Rs. 40		Jamadars.	Mounted Constables.
Rs. 35		Daffadars.	
Rs. 32		Sowars.	

V.

Statement showing the Work done by the Police in the detection of Crimes for the year 1289 *Fasli.*

| Police Force. | | |

VI.

The Number and Grades of Police Force for the year 1289 Fasli.

District and City Police Force.	Distribution of the Police Force.	Grades and Salaries.		
				5
				16
				125
				6
				685
				690
				8,869
				409
				1
				1
				2
				2
				44
				209
				220
				2,722
				49
				196
				13,401
				458
				14,055
				5 miles
				637 persons
				590
				498
				8,546
				1,654
				2,113
				11,617
				Rs. 1,000
				Rs. 375
				Rs. 100
				Rs. 75
				Rs. 175
				Rs. 200
				Rs. 25
				Rs. 170
				Rs. 25
				Rs. 140
				Rs. 25
				Rs. 100
				Rs. 20
				Rs. 90
				Rs. 20
				Rs. 80
				Rs. 20
				Rs. 70
				Rs. 20
				Rs. 60
				Rs. 20
				Rs. 35
				Rs. 15
				Rs. 25
				Rs. 7-8-0
				Rs. 15
				Rs. 7-8-0
				Rs. 11
				Rs. 8
				Rs. 7
				Rs. 40
				Rs. 35
				Rs. 32

			Sadar Muhtamims of Divisions.
			District Superintendents of Police.
			Inspectors.
			Sadar Jamadars.
			Jamadars.
			Daffadars.
			Constables.
			Mounted Police.
			Kotwal.
			Sadar Muhtamim for Suburbs.
			Assistants.
			Superintendents.
			Inspectors.
			Jamadars.
			Daffadars.
			Constables.
			Mounted Police.
			Officers.
			Constables, &c.
			Mounted Police.
			Total.
			Proportion as to area.
			Proportion as to population.
			On Prison Guards.
			On Treasury Guards.
			On Towns and Villages.
			In the Course of Drill.
			Escorts.
			No. of Police Patels.
			City Kotwal's pay.
			Pay.
			Tentage allowance.
			Horse allowance.
			Pay.
			Pay.
			Horse allowance.
			Pay.
			Horse allowance.
			Pay.
			Horse allowance.
			Pay.
			Horse allowance.
			Pay.
			Horse allowance.
			Pay.
			Horse allowance.
			Pay.
			Horse allowance.
			Pay.
			Pony allowance.
			Pay.
			Pony allowance.
			Daffadars.
			First Grade
			Second Grade.
			Jamadars.
			Daffadars.
			Sowars.

In Districts.		
In City.		
Total Force.		
Sadar Muhtamims:		
	Asst. to Sadr. Muhtamim.	
District Superintendents.	1st Grade.	
	2nd Grade.	
	3rd Grade.	
Amins or Inspectors.	1st Grade.	
	2nd Grade.	
	3rd Grade.	
	4th Grade.	
	5th Grade.	
Naib-Amins		
Sadar Jamadars.		
Jamadars.		
Constables.		
Mounted Constables.		

VII.

Statement showing the Work done by the Police in the detection of Crimes for the year 1290 *F.*

| Police Force. | | |

VIII.

The Number and Grades of Police Force for the year 1290 *Fasli.*

| District and City Police Force. | | |

LIST OF CRIMES

FOR

1289 and 1290 Fasli.

CITY.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Arrested.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Murder	6	4	8	4	Out of 463 cases tracked :—
					150 do. convicted.
Attempt at murder	6	6	8	8	216 do. discharged.
					96 do. under trial.
Highway robbery	5	5	10	10	Out of 602 persons arrested :—
					178 do. convicted.
House-breaking	10	4	18	8	292 do. discharged.
					132 do. under trial.
Poisoning	5	5	6	6	
Theft	241	204	306	271	
Extortion	2	2	2	2	
Buying children	15	15	24	24	
Cheating	19	19	22	22	
Serious hurt	34	27	40	31	
Kidnapping	4	4	6	6	
Rioting	11	8	33	18	
Other offences	159	159	192	192	
Total	517	462	675	602	

SUBURBS.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Theft	388	344	548	497	Out of 671 cases tracked:—
Murder	2	2	3	3	425 convicted.
Attempt at murder	7	7	10	10	29 acquitted.
Do suicide	28	28	29	29	187 discharged.
Theft of children	10	10	18	18	30 under trial.
Grievous hurt	77	74	127	122	Out of 990 persons arrested:—
House-breaking	17	5	24	9	617 convicted.
Highway robbery	4	4	9	8	315 discharged.
Hurt	32	31	53	49	47 under trial.
Counterfeit coins, &c.	13	13	17	14	11 died and escaped.
Kidnapping	7	7	16	16	
Suicide	2	2	3	3	
Extortion	21	18	41	35	
Trade in slaves	2	2	3	3	
Wrongful restraint	3	3	3	3	
Rioting	3	3	6	5	
Escape from custody	4	4	4	4	
Offences against weight and measures	1	1	2	2	
Poisoning	2	2	3	3	
Rape	3	3	4	4	
Cheating	1	1	1	1	
Gambling	2	2	3	3	
House-burning	3	3	3	3	
Other offences	107	102	157	146	
Total	738	671	1,087	990	

AURUNGABAD.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity	3	1	56	15	Out of 648 cases tracked :—
					449 do. convicted.
House-breaking	35	30	58	58	101 do. acquitted before trial.
					89 do. discharged.
Highway robbery	13	13	54	54	9 do. under trial.
					Out of 1,507 persons arrested :—
Theft	204	196	474	450	1,012 do. convicted.
					4 do. died.
Stealing cattle	47	47	111	111	49 do. under trial.
					442 do. discharged.
Rape	1	1	1	1	
Murder	12	12	29	29	
Attempt at suicide	11	11	14	14	
Counterfeit coins, &c.	3	3	5	5	
Hurt by dangerous weapons	4	4	6	6	
Rioting	6	6	10	10	
Other offences	336	324	755	754	
Total	675	648	1,573	1,507	

PARBHANI.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Murder	10	10	16	16	Out of 676 cases tracked :—
Causing miscarriage	1	1	1	1	339 do. convicted.
Rioting	10	10	15	15	134 do. acquitted before trial.
Dacoity	9	9	103	27	184 do. discharged.
Highway robbery	9	8	49	49	19 do. under trial.
Hurt by dangerous weapon	31	31	60	60	Out of 1,823 persons arrested :—
Stealing of children	1	1	1	1	768 do. convicted.
House-breaking	32	28	133	123	806 do. discharged.
Rape	5	5	19	19	3 do. died.
Theft	260	257	707	675	246 do. under trial.
Counterfeit coins, &c.	14	14	14	14	
Wrongful restraint	36	36	79	79	
Kidnapping	6	6	7	7	
Stealing cattle	123	78	284	281	
House-burning	6	6	6	6	
Attempt at suicide	2	2	2	2	
Escape from custody	9	7	16	16	
Cheating	6	6	7	7	
Offences against weights and measures	1	1	1	1	
Concealing hidden treasure	2	2	9	9	
Other offences	158	158	418	415	
Total	731	676	1,947	1,823	

BIRH.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity	4	2	112	24	Out of 457 cases tracked :—
					294 do. convicted.
Murder	7	7	11	10	2 do. acquitted before trial.
					151 do. discharged.
					10 do. under trial.
Hurt by dangerous weapons	34	32	84	76	Out of 1,231 persons arrested :—
					666 do. convicted.
Rape	4	4	7	7	536 do. discharged
					4 do. died.
Counterfeit coins, &c.	1	1	1	1	25 do. under trial.
House-breaking	27	22	118	89	
Highway robbery	8	8	32	32	
Stealing cattle	133	126	324	298	
Theft	183	165	503	490	
Other offences	92	90	211	204	
Total	493	457	1,398	1,231	

NANDER.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Murder	14	*14	42	41	Out of 631 cases tracked :—
Stealing cattle	209	136	418	304	455 do. convicted.
House-breaking	58	18	150	74	8 do. acquitted.
Highway robbery	14	9	59	42	141 do. discharged.
Theft	292	205	740	548	32 do. under trial.
Receiving stolen property	5	5	7	7	Out of 1,519 persons arrested:—
Attempt at suicide	12	12	18	18	755 do. convicted.
House-burning	18	15	26	23	690 do. discharged.
Grievous hurt	20	20	48	48	3 do. died.
Extortion	16	14	32	26	71 do. under trial.
Escape from custody	10	7	14	11	
Buying children	7	7	10	10	
Forgery	3	3	4	4	
Cheating	4	3	10	10	
Dacoity	2	1	21	12	
Rioting	11	11	21	21	
Counterfeit coin, &c.	4	4	10	10	
Rape	1	1	2	2	
Poisoning	2	2	4	4	
Other offences	153	149	319	309	
Total	855	631	1,930	1,519	

BIDAR.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Murder	11	8	31	23	Out of 582 cases tracked :—
Dacoity	15	6	150	70	318 do. convicted.
Highway robbery	4	2	10	7	264 do. acquitted.
Theft	380	333	738	674	Out of 1,257 persons arrested :—
House-breaking	40	16	74	35	538 do. convicted.
Hurt	46	43	64	61	718 do. acquitted.
Rape	2	2	3	3	3 do. died.
Cheating	8	6	14	11	
Poisoning	4	4	4	4	
Causing miscarriage	1	...	1	1	
Escape from custody	3	3	3	3	
Extortion	4	3	5	4	
Attempt at murder	1	...	1	1	
Suicide	13	13	14	14	
Serious hurt	17	17	23	23	
Other offences	138	127	333	325	
Total	686	582	1,468	1,259	

NALDRUG.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Theft	184	152	437	383	Out of 394 cases tracked :—
Stealing cattle	160	72	285	186	321 do. convicted.
House-breaking	28	21	85	80	6 do. acquitted.
Highway robbery	7	7	25	25	67 do. under trial.
Murder	10	9	27	26	Out of 975 persons arrested :—
Dacoity	4	4	31	28	537 do. convicted.
Attempt at murder	2	2	5	5	314 do. acquitted.
Gambling	1	1	1	1	124 do. under trial.
Rape	3	2	3	3	
Escape from custody	7	4	7	4	
Attempt at suicide	1	1	1	1	
Other offences	186	119	266	233	
Total	543	394	1,173	975	

INDUR.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Murder	15	13	42	26	Out of 563 cases tracked :—
Dacoity	23	9	277	73	343 do. convicted.
House-breaking	64	20	132	41	1 do. acquitted.
Highway robbery	61	19	292	71	182 do. discharged.
Theft	228	169	487	383	37 do. under trial.
Stealing cattle	53	46	107	88	Out of 1,182 persons arrested :—
Concealing treasure	4	4	14	14	557 do. convicted.
Rape	6	6	10	10	494 do. discharged.
Attempt at rape	5	5	8	8	5 do. died and escaped.
Grievous hurt	42	42	66	66	126 do. under trial.
Hurt by dangerous weapon	24	24	32	32	
Suicide	12	12	14	14	
Attempt at suicide	14	14	21	21	
Counterfeit coins, &c.	5	5	6	6	
Receiving stolen property	3	3	10	9	
Causing miscarriage	4	4	10	10	
Escape from custody	3	3	4	4	
Wrongful restraint	17	17	27	27	
Stealing children	1	1	2	2	
Cheating	16	16	24	22	
Rioting	5	5	30	30	
Forgery	2	2	5	5	
Extortion	2	2	3	3	
House-burning	4	4	4	4	
Attempt at murder	2	2	2	2	
Kidnapping	2	2	3	2	
Other offences	112	111	208	206	
Total	732	563	1,843	1,182	

ELGANDAL.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Murder	9	9	21	21	Out of 392 cases tracked :—
					253 do. convicted.
Dacoity	10	7	140	51	127 do. discharged.
					12 do. under trial.
					Out of 878 persons arrested :—
Highway robbery	63	28	212	65	457 do. convicted.
					404 do. discharged.
Attempt of murder	7	5	7	5	17 do. under trial.
House-breaking	77	11	197	104	
Rape	4	4	5	5	
Theft	142	88	241	152	
Stealing cattle	43	34	97	74	
Other offences	212	206	424	401	
Total	567	392	1,344	878	

MEDAK.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Murder	5	4	14	13	Out of 278 cases tracked :—
Dacoity	17	10	140	25	202 do. convicted.
Highway robbery	18	15	47	35	14 do. under trial.
House-breaking	15	10	33	25	62 do. discharged.
Theft	73	64	126	101	Out of 549 persons arrested :—
Poisoning	4	4	8	8	474 do. convicted.
Suicide	15	15	24	24	25 do. under trial.
Escape from custody	10	10	20	20	50 do. discharged.
Grievous hurt	42	42	112	112	
Rape	12	12	19	19	
Receiving stolen property	3	3	7	7	
Rioting	6	6	9	9	
House-burning	3	3	3	3	
Extortion	10	10	15	15	
Cheating	4	4	6	6	
Buying children	7	7	16	16	
Kidnapping	1	1	2	2	
Counterfeit coins, &c.	1	1	1	1	
Stealing cattle	1	1	3	3	
Gambling	2	2	5	5	
Other offences	55	54	101	100	
Total	304	277	711	546	

NALGUNDA.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Murder	3	3	5	5	Out of 487 cases tracked :—
Dacoity	3	3	46	46	205 do. convicted.
Highway robbery	16	16	41	41	35 do. acquitted.
House-breaking	11	11	40	40	55 do. discharged.
Theft	39	24	82	49	132 do. under trial.
Stealing cattle	10	6	14	6	Out of 282 persons arrested :—
Serious hurt	4	3	5	3	138 do. convicted.
Attempt at murder	4	3	4	4	54 do. discharged.
Suicide	11	10	20	2	90 do. under trial
Rioting	6	4	9	7	
Cheating	3	2	6	2	
Causing miscarriage	1	1	1	1	
Wrongful restraint	4	3	8	6	
Hurt	7	4	14	11	
Other offences	584	394	204	59	
Total	706	487	499	282	

KHAMMAM.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Murder	14	12	37	28	Out of 515 cases tracked :—
Dacoity	1	1	6	6	388 do. convicted.
Highway robbery	15	7	55	20	26 do. discharged.
House-breaking	53	8	132	31	101 do. under trial.
Rape	2	2	2	2	Out of 397 persons arrested :—
Theft	165	85	316	147	289 do. convicted.
Stealing cattle	33	23	73	50	4 do. discharged.
Poisoning	2	2	5	5	104 do. under trial.
Escape from custody	5	5	6	6	
Cheating	2	2	3	3	
Suicide	1	1	2	2	
Concealing treasure	2	2	4	4	
Kidnapping	1	1	1	1	
Hurt	21	21	60	57	
Receiving stolen property	1	1	1	1	
Causing miscarriage	2	2	4	4	
Attempt at suicide	2	2	2	2	
House-burning	99	99	...	...	
Other offences	239	239	28	28	
Total	680	515	737	397	

NAGAR KARNUL.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Theft	87	74	190	150	Out of 427 cases tracked :—
Highway robbery	43	21	355	95	365 do. convicted.
Dacoity	27	17	309	89	10 do. acquitted.
House-breaking	58	19	172	85	40 do. discharged.
Murder	8	6	16	9	12 do. under trial.
Attempt at murder	3	3	10	7	Out of 547 persons arrested :—
Causing miscarriage	8	7	12	11	369 do. convicted.
Serious hurt	6	5	10	8	128 do. acquitted.
Hurt	10	10	18	18	50 do. under trial.
Rape	4	4	4	4	
Rioting	1	1	2	2	
Concealing treasure	2	2	13	13	
Extortion	1	1	1	1	
Poisoning	3	3	5	5	
Suicide	21	21	6	6	
Other offences	238	238	42	42	
Total	515	427	1,165	545	

SHORAPUR.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Murder	14	13	28	27	Out of 380 cases tracked:—
					251 do. convicted.
House-breaking	17	6	35	20	9 do. acquitted.
					118 do. discharged.
Dacoity	11	9	79	52	2 do. under trial.
					Out of 903 persons arrested:—
Theft	165	159	470	461	490 do. convicted.
					399 do. discharged.
Attempt at suicide	6	6	6	6	2 do. died and escaped.
					12 do. under trial.
Poisoning	2	2	2	2	
Rape	3	3	5	5	
Escape from custody	8	8	6	6	
Cheating	9	9	12	12	
Gambling	1	1	3	3	
Stealing cattle	26	26	43	43	
Other offences	138	138	266	266	
Total	400	380	955	903	

RAICHUR.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Theft	123	118	371	358	Out of 390 cases tracked :—
					380 do. convicted.
Stealing cattle	28	28	86	84	10 do. under trial.
					Out of 1,005 persons arrested :—
Murder	26	26	77	73	370 do. convicted.
					621 do. discharged.
Highway robbery	8	7	52	36	14 do. under trial.
House-breaking	35	19	100	83	
Attempt at suicide	1	1	1	1	
Do. at murder	1	1	2	2	
Rape	7	7	11	11	
Attempt at rape	1	1	2	2	
Counterfeit coins, &c.	1	1	1	1	
Escape from custody	1	1	1	1	
Other offences	182	180	365	353	
Total	414	390	1,069	1,005	

GULBARGA.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Theft	73	63	203	163	Out of 312 cases tracked :—
Dacoity	28	20	237	97	222 do. convicted.
House-breaking	15	15	41	38	11 do. acquitted.
Stealing cattle	25	25	55	55	33 do. discharged.
Hurt	40	40	58	58	46 do. under trial.
Extortion	17	17	38	18	Out of 694 persons arrested :—
Cheating	3	3	5	5	456 do. convicted.
House-burning	2	2	2	2	162 do. acquitted.
Counterfeit coin, &c.	3	3	4	4	42 do. discharged.
Rape	2	2	2	2	34 do. under trial.
Highway robbery	13	9	48	26	
Murder	13	9	32	21	
Suicide	3	3	6	6	
Attempt at suicide	2	2	2	2	
Poisoning	2	2	3	3	
Wrongful restraint	2	2	2	2	
Rioting	7	7	17	17	
Receiving stolen property	8	8	10	10	
Escape from custody	2	2	2	2	
Other offences	78	78	167	164	
Total	338	312	933	694	

LINGSUGUR.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
House-breaking	19	18	74	71	Outof 329 cases tracked :—
Dacoity	12	12	32	32	176 do. convicted.
Theft	17	76	234	232	71 do. acquitted.
Murder	9	9	19	19	78 do. discharged.
Attempt at murder	1	1	1	1	4 do. under trial
Escape from custody	9	9	16	16	Out of 881 persons arrested :—
Stealing Cattle	19	19	47	30	384 do. convicted.
Grievous hurt	8	8	17	17	355 do. discharged.
Rape	3	3	3	3	17 do. died and escaped.
Poisoning	1	1	5	5	125 do. under trial.
Suicide	1	1	...	...	
Highway robbery	28	28	205	152	
Other offences	144	144	316	304	
Total.....	331	329	968	881	

CITY.

CRIME.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity	9	6	15	15	Out of 438 cases tracked :—
Highway robberry	3	3	3	3	171 do. convicted.
House-breaking	9	4	18	12	116 do. discharged.
Theft	211	191	290	260	151 do. pending trial.
Attempt at murder	7	7	9	9	Out of 657 person arrested :—
Grievous hurt	37	27	51	39	256 do. convicted.
Kidnapping	3	3	6	6	112 do. acquitted.
Rape	7	7	12	12	289 do. under trial.
Causing escapes	8	8	9	9	
Extortion	5	5	6	6	
Cheating	11	11	20	20	
Hurt for extorting property	9	8	20	18	
Poisoning	2	2	4	4	
Murder	5	4	5	4	
Other offences not specified above.	160	152	245	235	
Total	483	438	718	657	

SUBURBS.

CRIME.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Highway robbery	6	6	16	14	Out of 708 cases tracked :—
House-breaking	22	11	72	54	359 do. convicted.
Theft	338	288	501	437	247 do. discharged.
Murder	11	9	20	16	102 do. under trial.
Attempt at murder	8	8	15	12	Out of 1,132 persons arrested :—
Do. suicide	21	19	22	20	495 do. convicted.
Hurt by dangerous weapon	71	62	113	95	414 do. acquitted.
Grievous hurt	59	57	117	113	208 do. under trial.
Théft of children	6	6	8	8	1 do. died.
Trade in children	1	1	2	2	14 do. escaped.
Rape	6	6	14	14	
Attempt at rape	1	1	2	2	
Kidnapping	8	8	21	21	
Causing miscarriage	3	1	3	1	
Do. escapes	7	7	7	7	
Forgery	3	3	4	4	
Passing altered coin	6	6	6	6	
Rioting	2	2	12	12	
Wrongful confinement	1	1	1	1	
Extortion	8	8	15	15	
Hurt for extorting property	7	7	19	17	
Cheating and selling articles	13	13	34	29	
Cheating	2	2	2	2	
Poisoning	1	1	6	6	
Gambling	8	8	28	28	
House-burning	17	17	...	...	
Offences not specified above	158	151	220	201	
Total	793	708	1,275	1,132	

AURUNGABAD.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity	3	1	56	15	Out of 912 cases tracked :—
					469 do. convicted.
Highway robbery	13	13	54	54	434 do. discharged.
					9 do. under trial.
House-breaking	35	30	58	58	Out of 2,096 persons arrested :—
					812 do. convicted.
Theft	204	196	474	450	1,124 do. acquitted.
					2 do. died.
Murder	12	12	29	29	2 do. escaped.
					156 do. under trial.
Attempt at suicide	11	11	14	14	
Grievous hurt	4	4	6	6	
Theft of cattle	47	47	111	111	
Rape	1	1	1	1	
Passing counterfeit coin	3	3	5	5	
Exercising uninvested power	6	6	10	10	
Other offences not specified above	600	588	1,344	1,343	
Total	939	912	2,162	2,096	

BIRH.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity	3	3	56	37	Out of 248 cases tracked :—
					138 do. convicted.
Highway robbery	3	3	7	7	86 do. discharged.
					24 do. under trial.
House-breaking	33	23	55	40	Out of 633 persons arrested :—
					275 do. convicted.
Theft	97	68	224	206	289 do. acquitted.
					1 do. died.
Murder	12	11	34	34	73 do. under trial.
Grievous hurt	28	28	59	59	
Theft of cattle	66	56	132	119	
Rape	6	6	7	7	
Passing counterfeit coin	1	1	2	2	
Other offences not specified above.	49	49	128	127	
Total	298	248	704	633	

PARBHANI.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Highway robbery	40	37	104	92	Out of 407 cases tracked :—
House-breaking	20	16	83	81	195 do. convicted.
Theft	133	132	311	309	96 do. discharged.
Murder	13	13	29	28	116 do. under trial.
Attempt at Murder	2	2	2	2	Out of 894 persons arrested :—
Grievous hurt	61	61	14	14	331 do. convicted.
Riot	1	1	2	2	453 do. acquitted.
Theft of cattle	44	44	113	111	110 do. under trial.
Buying or selling children	3	3	6	6	
Concealing property	3	3	15	15	
Do. crimes	12	12	12	12	
Rape	6	6	10	10	
Kidnapping	14	14	28	28	
Causing miscarriage	3	3	6	6	
Do. escapes	3	3	2	2	
Rioting	6	6	48	48	
Exercising uninvested powers	10	10	19	19	
Wrongful restraint	4	4	34	34	
Extortion	19	19	32	32	
Poisoning	2	2	4	4	
Gambling	3	3	10	10	
Public nuisance	1	1	4	4	
House-burning	6	6	12	12	
Other offences not specified	6	6	13	13	
Total	415	407	913	894	

BIDAR.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity	18	8	171	102	Out of 421 cases tracked :—
Highway robbery	9	3	4	4	421 do. convicted.
House-breaking	32	19	45	23	Out of 854 persons arrested :—
Theft	169	141	396	370	854 do. convicted.
Murder	10	8	26	19	
Attempt at murder	23	22	8	8	
Hurt by dangerous weapon	80	76	125	109	
Grievous hurt	15	11	26	23	
Concealing stolen property	3	3	11	11	
Do. crimes	3	3	17	17	
Rape	7	6	9	3	
Abetments	1	1	9	9	
Forgery	3	3	4	4	
Passing counterfeit coin	1	1	2	2	
Rioting	3	3	13	13	
Exercising uninvested powers	3	3	1	1	
Wrongful restraint	1	1	5	5	
Extortion	3	3	2	2	
Poisoning	2	2	14	7	
Disobedience of Government orders	2	2	2	2	
Other offences not specified above.	112	107	138	116	
Total	494	421	1,028	854	

NANDER.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity	4	3	58	15	Out of 561 cases tracked :—
Highway robbery	7	6	15	8	251 do. convicted.
House-breaking	80	24	162	77	170 do. discharged.
Theft	183	143	456	354	140 do. under trial.
Murder	18	18	64	56	Out of 1,262 persons arrested:—
Attempt at suicide	4	4	1	1	388 do. convicted.
Hurt by dangerous weapons	30	30	16	16	575 do. acquitted.
Grievous hurt	46	46	112	111	1 do. died.
Rash act	8	8	11	11	6 do. escaped.
Stealing children	6	6	11	11	292 do. under trial.
Do. cattle	146	109	317	246	
Purchasing stolen property	1	1	1	1	
Concealing hidden do.	6	6	11	11	
Do. stolen do.	5	5	22	22	
Do. crimes	14	14	25	25	
Rape	5	5	6	6	
Harbouring offenders	1	1	3	3	
Causing escapes	17	17	25	25	
Forgery	2	2	3	3	
Passing counterfeit coin	5	5	11	11	
Rioting	4	4	14	14	
Exercising unvested powers	20	20	56	56	
Wrongful restraint	2	2	2	2	
Extortion	5	5	5	5	
Hurt for extorting property	15	15	29	29	
Offences against weights and measures	10	9	25	25	
Poisoning	5	5	10	10	
Disobedience of Government orders	1	1	2	2	
Causing house-burning	15	11	21	17	
Religious offences	1	...	3	...	
Other offences not specified above.	37	36	101	89	
Total	702	561	1,592	1,262	

NALDRUG.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity	5	5	74	45	Out of 342 cases tracked :—
					212 do. convicted.
Highway robbery	5	5	25	25	57 do. discharged.
					73 do. under trial.
House-breaking	16	7	50	36	Out of 770 persons arrested :—
					416 do. convicted.
Theft	186	93	296	212	228 do. acquitted.
					3 do. died.
Murder	4	4	10	10	123 do. under trial.
Attempt at suicide	8	8	10	10	
Stealing cattle	81	53	148	105	
Rape	5	5	6	6	
Causing escapes	5	5	5	5	
Gambling	1	1	2	2	
Other offences not specified above.	187	156	370	314	
Total.....	433	342	996	770	

GULBARGA.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity	7	6	37	38	Out of 229 cases tracked :—
Highway robbery	7	7	10	7	149 do. convicted.
House-breaking	26	7	28	11	47 do. discharged.
Theft	56	54	135	132	33 do. under trial.
Murder	7	7	11	10	Out of 541 persons arrested:—
Attempt at suicide	3	3	3	3	266 do. convicted.
Do. at murder	8	8	11	11	142 do. acquitted.
Hurt by dangerous weapon	1	1	2	2	10 do. escaped.
Grievous hurt	34	33	120	120	123 do. under trial.
Stealing cattle	16	15	37	36	
Buying and selling children	3	3	3	3	
Concealing crimes	4	4	8	8	
Rape	2	2	4	4	
Kidnapping	1	1	3	3	
Concealing with design of committing offence	3	2	3	2	
Causing escapes	3	3	5	5	
Forgery	1	1	1	1	
Passing counterfeit coin	2	2	2	2	
Rioting	6	6	19	19	
Extortion	5	5	6	6	
Offences against weights and measures	1	1	1	1	
Poisoning	1	1	1	1	
Offences against religion	1	1	1	1	
Other offences not specified above.	57	56	115	115	
Total	255	229	616	541	

SHORAPUR.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity	1	1	43	43	Out of 121 cases tracked:—
					65 do. convicted.
Highway robbery	3	3	13	13	44 do. discharged.
					12 do. under trial.
House-breaking	12	4	31	30	Out of 366 persons arrested:—
					165 do. convicted.
Theft	23	19	51	48	185 do. acquitted.
					16 do. under trial.
Murder	4	4	18	18	
Attempt at suicide	2	2	2	2	
Hurt by dangerous weapon	8	8	26	26	
Stealing of cattle	16	16	48	46	
Buying stolen property	1	1	1	1	
Rape	1	1	1	1	
Causing escapes	1	1	1	1	
Cheating	1	1	3	3	
Other offences not specified above.	60	60	135	134	
Total	133	121	373	366	

RAICHUR.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Highway robbery	3	3	9	9	Out of 224 cases tracked :—
					217 do. convicted.
					2 do. discharged.
House-breaking	19	6	40	24	5 do. under trial.
					Out of 583 persons arrested :—
Theft	78	72	236	230	146 do. convicted.
					409 do. discharged.
					1 do. died.
Murder	15	15	36	36	27 do. under trial.
Attempt at suicide	3	3	3	3	
Stealing cattle	11	11	18	18	
Kidnapping	3	3	10	10	
Causing house-burning	2	2	4	4	
Other offences not specified above.	112	109	257	249	
Total	246	224	613	583	

LINGSUGUR.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported	Arrested.	
Dacoity	1	1	18	9	Out of 358 cases tracked :—
Highway robbery	10	10	101	101	120 do. convicted.
House-breaking	17	16	47	41	226 do. discharged.
Theft	62	62	168	166	12 do. under trial.
Murder	8	8	27	27	Out of 865 persons arrested :—
Attempt at suicide	4	4	2	2	359 do. convicted.
Do. at murder	3	3	4	4	474 do. acquitted.
Hurt by dangerous weapons	4	4	13	13	1 do. died.
Rash act	41	41	119	119	31 do. under trial.
Grievous hurt	12	12	27	26	
Stealing cattle	21	21	42	42	
Concealing crimes	3	3	8	8	
Rape	11	11	11	11	
Concealing with design of committing offence	1	1	3	3	
Causing escapes	6	6	12	12	
Rioting	4	4	10	10	
Hurt for extortion of property	4	4	4	4	
House-burning	3	3	8	8	
Other offences not specified above.	145	144	261	259	
Total	360	358	885	865	

INDUR.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity	18	8	263	78	Out of 461 cases tracked :—
Highway robbery	63	16	278	47	255 do. convicted.
House-breaking	61	20	114	57	161 do. discharged.
Theft	211	144	493	314	45 do. under trial.
Murder	20	20	45	45	Out of 1,027 persons arrested :—
Attempt at suicide	30	30	45	45	477 do. convicted.
Assault	26	25	40	38	464 do. acquitted.
Grievous hurt	38	38	62	62	3 do. escaped.
Stealing cattle	37	28	65	52	83 do. under trial.
Do. children	3	2	4	3	
Buying stolen property	4	4	25	25	
Concealing hidden do.	4	4	12	12	
Do. crimes	4	4	5	5	
Rape	3	3	5	5	
Attempt at rape	3	3	3	3	
Causing miscarriage	2	2	9	9	
Do. escapes	1	1	1	1	
Forgery	9	9	10	10	
Passing counterfeit coin	2	2	3	3	
Rioting	3	3	18	18	
Exercising uninvested powers	32	31	51	49	
Wrongful restraint	10	10	27	27	
Extortion	22	22	58	58	
Cheating	9	9	14	14	
Gambling	1	1	4	4	
Causing house-burning	4	4	8	8	
Offences against religion	1	1	1	1	
Trespassing	2	2	2	2	
Other offences not specified above.	16	15	33	32	
Total	639	461	1,698	1,027	

ELGANDAL.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity	9	7	126	47	Out of 326 cases tracked :—
					167 do. convicted.
Highway robbery	28	10	115	27	113 do. discharged.
					26 do. under trial.
					Out of 744 persons arrested :—
House-breaking	77	12	131	47	340 do. convicted.
					360 do. acquitted.
Theft	109	68	268	132	44 do. under trial.
Murder	6	3	15	3	
Attempt at murder	5	5	5	5	
Stealing cattle	29	25	37	31	
Rape	4	4	6	6	
Causing miscarriage	1	1	2	2	
Other offences not specified above.	197	191	456	444	
Total	465	326	1161	744	

MEDAK.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity	15	8	133	34	Out of 243 cases tracked :—
Highway robbery	25	20	57	39	152 do. convicted.
House-breaking	24	7	44	12	88 do. discharged
Theft	81	71	184	167	3 do. under trial
Murder	3	3	11	11	Out of 523 persons arrested :—
Attempt at suicide	11	11	17	17	332 do. convicted.
Do. at murder	1	1	9	9	183 do. acquitted.
Assault	17	17	27	27	8 do. under trial.
Grievous hurt	14	14	39	39	
Stealing cattle	3	2	5	3	
Do. children	1	1	1	1	
Buying stolen property	4	4	5	5	
Concealing do.	4	4	6	6	
Do. crimes	5	5	6	6	
Rape	7	7	15	15	
Causing escapes	8	8	12	12	
Passing counterfeit coin	1	1	1	1	
Rioting	6	6	12	12	
Wrongful restraint	21	21	38	38	
Cheating	4	4	4	4	
Other offences not specified above.	28	28	65	65	
Total	283	243	691	523	

NAGAR KARNUL.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity	5	2	56	4	Out of 349 cases tracked:—
Highway robbery	13	4	35	12	107 do. convicted.
House-breaking	24	14	74	54	3 do. discharged.
Theft	81	61	169	140	239 do. under trial.
Murder	12	7	41	36	Out of 355 persons arrested:—
Attempt at murder	3	3	3	3	154 do. convicted.
Do. at suicide	19	19	19	19	199 do. acquitted.
Assault	13	13	14	14	2 do. under trial
Grievous hurt	11	11	18	18	
Stealing cattle	2	2	2	2	
Buying stolen property	3	3	10	10	
Rape	5	5	6	6	
Causing miscarriage	5	5	13	13	
Exercising uninvested powers	2	2	6	6	
Extortion	4	4	12	12	
Causing house-burning	70	70	...	...	
Other offences not specified above.	124	124	6	6	
Total	396	349	484	355	

NALGUNDA.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity	1	1	4	4	Out of 237 cases tracked :—
Highway robbery	13	13	65	65	69 do. convicted.
House-breaking	8	8	48	48	89 do. discharged.
Theft	43	43	99	99	79 do. under trial.'
Murder	8	8	21	21	Out of 562 persons arrested :—
Attempt at murder	5	5	14	14	185 do. convicted.
Do. at suicide	10	10	24	24	192 do. acquitted.
Assault	11	11	15	15	185 do. under trial.
Grievous hurt	24	24	44	44	
Stealing cattle	12	12	31	31	
Do. children	1	1	1	1	
Buying stolen property	1	1	2	2	
Concealing hidden do.	2	2	11	11	
Do. stolen do.	4	4	10	10	
Do. crimes	3	3	8	8	
Rape	4	4	5	5	
Kidnapping	3	3	6	6	
Causing miscarriage	2	2	4	4	
Concealing with design of committing offence	24	24	44	44	
Causing escapes	1	1	1	1	
Forgery	6	6	11	11	
Exercising uninvested powers	14	14	21	21	
Wrongful restraint	8	8	17	17	
Cheating	2	2	2	2	
Gambling	1	1	3	3	
Disobedience of Govt. orders	1	1	2	2	
Other offences not specified above.	25	25	49	49	
Total	237	237	562	562	

KHAMMAM.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity	3	1	81	9	Out of 788 cases tracked :—
Highway robbery	22	7	101	20	420 do. convicted.
House-breaking	67	12	156	29	191 do. discharged.
Murder	13	11	32	26	177 do. under trial.
Attempt at murder	4	4	6	6	Out of 538 persons arrested :—
Do. at suicide	13	13	14	14	283 do. convicted.
Grievous hurt	46	43	87	83	101 do. acquitted.
Stealing cattle	31	17	110	68	154 do. under trial.
Buying stolen property	1	1	2	2	
Rape	7	7	8	8	
Kidnapping	2	2	6	6	
Causing miscarriage	7	7	12	10	
Do. escapes	2	2	4	4	
Forgery	1	1	2	2	
Exercising uninvested powers	1	1	3	3	
Extortion	11	11	26	26	
Cheating	4	4	5	5	
Poisoning	2	2	2	2	
Disobedience of Government orders	5	5	12	12	
Causing house-burning	225	225	...	...	
Other offences not specified above.	494	412	377	203	
Total	961	788	1,046	538	

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Fasli Years 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290.

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of courts.	No. of magistrate.	Powers of courts.	Pending from last year.		Instituted during the year.	
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Police Patels	5,423	5,423	Four days' imprisonment, and 3 Rs. fine.	...	...	1,598	1,989
Tahsildars' Courts.....	102	102	6 months' imprisonment, 150 Rs. fine, and 12 stripes	68	174	9,159	20,413
Third Talukdars' Courts	19	19	1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes.....	25	50	1,463	3,948
Second do. do.	21	21	2 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes.....	80	151	1,646	4,408
First do. or District Magistrates' Courts	17	33	4 years' imprisonment. 1,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes	238	826	3,396	11,010
City Magistrate's Court	1	5	Magistrate—3 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, 39 stripes. Assistant—1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes..	267	136	3,541	4,732
Total.....	160	180	.....	678	1,337	19,205	44,511
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.							
Amins' Courts	8	8	1 month's imprisonment, 5 Rs. fine.....	6	8	99	80
Muhtamims' Courts	8	8	3 months' imprisonment, 10 Rs. fine ...	40	38	176	112
First Talukdars' Courts	1	2	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine	18	22	...	...
Total.....	17	18	.....	64	68	275	192
GRAND TOTAL.....	177	198	.....	742	1,405	19,480	44,703

A.

the Tribunals of various classes during the Year 1287 *Fasli.*

Received from other courts.		Total for disposal.		Transferred, struck off, escaped or died.		Committed or referred to Sessions courts.		Convicted.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
.....	.....	1,598	2,019	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,582	1,989
101	254	9,328	20,841	505	969	121	255	6,690	13,549
50	100	1,538	4,104	53	150	40	113	1,009	2,342
79	116	1,805	4,675	132	304	78	129	1,117	2,811
152	316	3,786	12,152	123	332	355	1,240	1,893	5,923
15	17	3,823	4,885	1,350	1,454	19	24	1,380	1,806
397	809	20,280	46,657	2,163	3,209	613	1,761	12,089	26,431
.....	.....	105	88	.....	1	61	60	4	8
87	97	303	247	2	7	186	107	53	69
240	167	258	189	.....	4	.....	.....	206	132
327	264	666	524	2	12	247	167	263	209
724	1,073	20,946	47,181	2,165	3,221	860	1,928	12,352	26,640

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of courts.	No. of magistrates.	Power of Courts.	Discharged or acquitted.		Total disposed of	
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
				19	20	21	22
Police Patels	5,423	5,423	Four days' imprisonment, and 3 Rs. fine.	16	20	1,598	2,019
Tahalldars' Courts.....	102	102	6 months' imprisonment, 150 Rs. fine, and 12 stripes	1,959	5,881	9,275	20,654
Third Talukdars' Courts	19	19	1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes.....	385	1,398	1,487	4,003
Second do. do.	21	21	2 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes	430	1,314	1,757	4,558
First do. or District Magistrates' Courts	17	33	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes	1,089	3,676	3,460	11,171
City Magistrate's Court	1	5	Magistrate—3 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, 39 stripes. Assistant—1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes..	961	1,438	3,710	4,722
Total.....	160	180	.....	4,824	13,707	19,689	45,108
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.							
Amins' Courts	8	8	1 month's imprisonment, 5 Rs. fine.....	...	...	65	69
Muhtamims' Courts	8	8	3 months' imprisonment, 10 Rs. fine ...	5	3	246	191
First Talukdars' Courts	1	2	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine	51	50	257	186
Total.....	17	18	.....	56	53	568	446
GRAND TOTAL.....	177	198	.....	4,880	13,765	20,257	45,554

A—*concluded.*

the Tribunals of various classes during the Year 1287 *Fasli*—concld.

Percentage of conviction on the total number convicted and acquitted.		Percentage of cases disposed of		Average duration of each case.		Proportionate distribution of cases to each class of courts.		Pending.	
		Present year.	Past year.						
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Cases.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Cases.	Persons.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	Days.	Days.	.....	.....	...	...
77·3	69·7	99.4	.....	4·6	5·9	47·5	53·5	53	187
72·3	22·6	96·6	.....	7·9	12·9	7·5	8·6	51	101
72·2	51·8	97·3	.....	8·3	12·7	8·8	8·4	48	117
63·4	61·7	91·4	.....	13·6	19·7	17·5	21·6	326	981
58·9	55·6	97·05	.....	8·5	13·8	18·7	7·4	113	163
71·4	65·8	97.09	.....	6·6	10·3	100	.....	591	1,549
100	100	61·9	.....	2·4	.....	11·4	.....	40	19
91·3	89·6	81·1	.....	14·7	21·1	43·3	.....	57	56
80·1	72·5	99·6	.....	73·7	29·1	45·3	.....	1	3
82·4	78·2	85·2	.....	40·0	.....	100	.....	98	78
71·8	65·9	96·7	.....	7·5	10·5	.....	.....	689	1,627

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the Result of Criminal Trials

SESSIONS COURTS.	No. of courts.	No. of judges.	Power of courts.	Pending from last year.	
				Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar or Divisional Courts	5	10	10 years' imprisonment, 4,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes	34	169
Divani Busurg and *Majlis Alia Adalat* or High Court, Original Side	1	1	Imprisonment for 14 years, fine, and 39 stripes.....	57	157
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court as Court of Reference	1	3	Imprisonment for life, capital punishment, fine, and 39 stripes	8	28
Total.....	7	14		99	354

B.

in Sessions Courts for the Year 1287 *Fasli.*

Received by transfer.		Instituted during the year.		Total for disposal.		Transferred, struck off, escaped or died.		Referred to.		Convicted.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
322	1,092	34	8	390	1,269	11	20	276	758	45	173
212	475	368	537	637	1,169	191	225	65	105	258	538
325	826	...	...	333	854	60	74	...	...	157	385
859	2,393	402	545	1,360	3,292	262	319	341	863	460	1,096

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the Result of Criminal Trials

SESSIONS COURTS.	No. of courts.	No. of judges.	Power of courts.	Pending from last year.	
				Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar or Divisional Courts	5	10	10 years' imprisonment, 4,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes	34	169
Divani Busurg and *Majlis Alia Adalat* or High Court, Original Side	1	1	Imprisonment for 14 years, fine, and 39 stripes.....	57	157
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court as Court of Reference	1	3	Imprisonment for life, capital punishment, fine, and 39 stripes	8	28
Total.....	7	14		99	354

B.

in Sessions Courts for the Year 1287 *Fasli.*

Received by transfer.		Instituted during the year.		Total for disposal.		Transferred, struck off, escaped or died.		Referred to.		Convicted.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
322	1,092	34	8	390	1,269	11	20	276	758	45	173
212	475	368	537	637	1,169	191	225	65	105	258	538
325	826	...	...	333	854	60	74	...	...	157	385
859	2,393	402	545	1,360	3,292	262	319	341	863	460	1,096

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the Result of Criminal Trials in

SESSIONS COURTS.	No. of courts.	No. of judges.	Power of courts.	Discharged or acquitted.	
				Cases.	Persons.
				19	80
Sadar or Divisional Courts	5	10	10 years' imprisonment, 4,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes	7	148
Diwani Busurg and *Majlis Alia Adalat* or High Court, Original Side	1	1	Imprisonment for 14 years, fine, and 39 stripes.....	69	236
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court as Court of Reference.....	1	3	Imprisonment for life, capital punishment, fine, and 39 stripes	66	196
Total.....	7	14		142	574

B—*concluded.*

Sessions Courts for the Year 1287 *Fasli*—concluded.

Total disposed of		Percentage of cases disposed of.		Percentage of conviction on the total of convicted and discharged.		Average duration of each case.		Proportionate distribution of business of each court.		Pending.	
		Present year.	Past year.								
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Persons.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Cases.	Persons.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
						Days.	Days.				
339	1,093	86·9	.....	86·5	54·9	10	...	28·9	...	51	176
583	1,104	91·5	.....	78·8	69·5	24	...	49·3	...	54	65
283	655	76·6	.....	70·8	66·2	23	...	23·5	...	50	199
1,205	2,852	88·6	.....	76·4	65·6	21	...	...	...	155	440

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the Result of Appeals and

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of Courts.	Number of Judges.	Cases pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.
District Courts.....	17	33	14	301
Divisional Courts	5	10	92	526
Customs ..... *Muhtamims'* Courts	8	8	.....	1
Customs ..... Talukdar's Court	1	2	2	2
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Appellate Side	1	3	85	672
Total.....	32	56	193	1,502

C.

Revision in Criminal Cases for 1287 *F.*

Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Struck off.	Confirmed.	Reversed or modified.	Percentage of appeals reversed or modified.	Remanded.	Struck off in default or withdrawn.	Pending.	Average duration of appeals.
									Days.
3	318	1	113	161	58·7	12	12	19	41
3	621	13	189	222	54·0	30	23	144	71
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	3	1	25·0	.....	.....	.....	222
2	759	.....	234	203	46·3	84	16	223	61
8	1,703	14	539	586	51·8	126	52	386	62

CRIMINAL.

Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various

CLASS OF COURTS	Ordered to find or give Security.	Sentenced to Imprisonment.	Fines imposed.	Forfeiture of recognizances.	Whipped
Police Patels	...	...	1,854	...	...
Talukdars' Courts	1,017	289	3,794	74	5,303
Third Talukdars' Courts	834	136	308	7	830
Second do. do.	310	114	501	9	1,097
First do. do.	905	207	710	134	2,919
City Magistrate's Court	111	56	375	...	338
Total ..	2,840	783	5,705	310	9,566
Sessions Courts					
Divisional or Sessions Courts	.....	...	18	...	
High Court Original Side	31	57	40		..
High Court as Court of Reference	1	11	12	2	..
Total	32	68	65	2	..
Civil Courts.					
Amin's Courts	2		9	..	.
Mukhtarkar's Courts	2	..	54	.	.
Talukdar's Court		.	61		..
Total	4	.	124	.	..
Grand Total	2,876	851	5,894	312	9,566

* In this and similar cases the amount will be found in the ordinary

D.

Criminal Tribunals during the Year 1287 Fasli.

Imprisoned.												
Imprisonment during sugal.	Under one month.	Up to three months.	Up to six months.	Up to one year.	Up to two years.	Up to four years.	Up to ten years.	Up to fourteen years.	For life.	Capital punishment.	Total number of persons sentenced.
....	135	...	..		..	...	...	...	...	...	1,989
611	1,057	486	177	*1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,549
46	104	201	205	89	3	*1	...	...	...	...	2,342
56	120	220	225	100	23	...	.	...	...	...	2,911
230	102	204	519	184	333	403	*12	...	...	...	5,923
10	235	310	240	120	31	20	...	.	...	...	1,806
905	1 708	1,016	1 366	750	390	480	12	...	...	...	26,431
18	.....	..	1	2	15	59	70	..	...	...	173
11	3	15	37	41	66	74	90	15	*49	*9	538
....		..	11	15	17	22	87	23	133	21	385
24	3	15	70	58	98	175	247	38	182	30	1,096
.	....	..			.		..	..	...	...	8
3	3	5		..	.			.	...	..	69
10	9	27	14	6	3	..	.	.	...	.	132
13	13	35	13	6	3	..	..	.	...	.	209
1 051	1 784	1 086	1 448	814	491	655	329	5	182	30	27,736

[illegible] but [illegible]

CRIMINAL

Statement of Crimes reported during the Year and Result of

CLASS OF COURTS.	Murder.			Manslaughter.			Other homicides.			Causing miscarriage.		
	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
Police Patels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsildars' Courts.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Third Talukdars' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Second do. do.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	6	...	6
First do. do.	122	2	2	102	4	5	46	5	16	25	5	15
City Magistrate's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	122	2	2	103	4	5	49	6	17	36	5	21
CUSTOMS.												
Amins' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muhtamims' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talukdars' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SESSIONS.												
Divisional or Sessions Courts	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
High Court, Original Side	11	31	6	20	40	13	5	10	0	...	...	...
High Court, as Court of Reference...	72	46	8	156	76	37	44	23	14	2	1	1
Total.....	83	78	14	176	117	51	49	34	20	2	1	1
GRAND TOTAL.....	205	80	16	279	121	56	98	40	37	38	6	22

E.

Trial including Cases pending from last Year for 1287 *F.*

Offences against the state.			Dacoity and robbery.			Causing grievous hurt.			Kidnapping and selling minors.			House-breaking.			Danga and illegal confinement.		
No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	14	3	2	325	207	118	17	13	3	40	5	17	56	49	5
...	1	...	39	33	3	49	28	10	7	3	5	145	128	25	25	7	13
2	...	1	118	91	24	49	30	15	20	17	3	158	122	30	15	10	5
7	6	1	565	382	137	54	27	24	154	72	53	149	112	35	10	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	169	15	64
9	7	2	736	509	166	477	292	167	198	105	64	494	368	108	275	85	87
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	25	1	...	1	...	...	7	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	...	26	20	2	16	12	4	129	100	20	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	8	8	...	2	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	34	53	3	18	13	5	129	107	22	...	...	1	...	...	1
10	7	2	770	562	169	495	305	172	327	212	86	494	368	109	275	85	88

CRIMINAL

Statement of Crimes reported during the Year and Result of

CLASS OF COURTS.	Rape.			Theft.			Breach of trust.		
	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
By Patels	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...
Talukdars' Courts	24	17	5	4,900	3,401	882	21	14	6
2nd Talukdars' Courts	5	1	3	525	405	138	10	8	...
Sadr do. do.	12	4	7	455	321	111	20	23	5
First do. do.	74	29	52	500	341	135	116	100	12
City Magistrate's Court	...	...	...	1 188	807	103	8	.	8
Total	116	51	60	8,004	5 275	1,414	170	145	25
Disposals.									
Amins' Courts	...	...	..	.	.	...	70	4	...
Mahfoomats' Courts	...	...	..	6	2	...	157	30	4
Talukdar's Court	...	.		.	...	..	.	104	13
Total ..	.	..	..	6	2	..	233	144	17
Sessions.									
Divisional or Sessions Courts ...	...	..	.		..	..	...	...	...
High Court Original Side ..	9	2	3	5	3	1	13	5	3
High Court as Court of Reference	.	...	.	.	..			..	...
Total	9	2	3	5	3	1	13	5	3
Grand Total	124	53	1	8 015	5 280	1 115	421	294	45

E—*continued.*

Trial including Cases pending from last Year for 1287 F.—concld.

Bribery.			Making coun terfeit coin.			Forgery.			Perjury.			Other crimes not specified above.			Total.		
No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	1,598	1,582	16	1,598	1,582	16
13	1	2	21	14	7	2	...	..	30	22	2	4,280	3,944	909	9,159	6,690	1,959
21	12	13	18	9	10	5	3	2	2	2	...	500	309	177	1,403	1,009	385
30	17	23	10	8	2	13	2	2	0	0	..	715	457	189	1,046	1,117	430
311	70	121	51	25	30	21	17	2	2	0	1	1,100	079	441	3,390	1,893	1,089
...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	3,344	557	731	3,341	1,380	961
200	100	100	113	57	50	51	21	14	45	27	4	9,010	5,006	2,446	19,205	12,059	4,824
8	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	.	..	..	11	...	...	89	4	...
7	0	1	..	..	..	...	.	..	...	..	...	9	3	..	170	53	5
...	54	81		...		...	7	1	.	.	...	..	41	0	..	200	51
15	00	82	.	..	.	1	7	1	.	.		23	50	0	275	203	56
23	1	..	..	..	...	1	2	1	1	...	..	8	6	1	34	15	7
00	1	...	8	0	8	31	8	1	2	2	..	31	17	8	308	258	69
.	...	..	..	.	...	3	.	2	...	..	..	30	8	8	32	157	60
03	2		8	0	8	24	5	4	5	2		79	28	13	727	100	113
80	108	103	120	03	01	70	41	19	48	30	4	4,113	5,054	3,104	20,207	12,413	5,023

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of courts.	No. of magistrates.	Power of courts.	Pending from last year.		Instituted during the year.	
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Police Patels	5,469	5,469	Four days' imprisonment, and 8 Rs. fine.	...	...	1,160	1,80
Tahsildars' Courts	102	102	6 months' imprisonment, 150 Rs. fine, and 12 stripes	58	187	8,485	17,286
Third Talukdars' Courts	19	19	1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes.....	51	101	1,206	2,268
Second do. do.	21	21	2 year's imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes	46	117	1,608	3,670
First do. or District Magistrates' Courts	17	83	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine, and 30 stripes	326	981	2,008	7,461
City Magistrate's Court	1	5	Magistrate 3 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, 30 stripes. Assistants, 1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes..	118	168	2,070	4 230
Total	180	180	.....	501	1,540	17,888	35,844
Customs Department.							
Amins' Courts	8	8	1 month's imprisonment, 5 Rs. fine	40	19	77	88
1st *Tamins'* Courts	8	8	3 months' imprisonment, 10 Rs. fine ...	57	58	49	67
Talukdars' do.	1	2	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine.....	1	3	13	23
Total	17	18	.....	98	78	139	178
Grand Total.....	177	198	.....	699	1,617	17,471	35,018

A.

the Tribunals of various classes during the Year 1288 *Fasli.*

Transferred from other courts.		Total for disposal.		Transferred, struck off, escaped or died.		Committed or referred to sessions courts.		Convicted.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
.....	.....	1,100	1,804	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,163	1,797
808	941	8,880	17,714	607	1,158	221	259	5,758	10,478
54	113	1,401	3,103	77	141	31	59	893	1,736
73	178	1,738	3,074	142	256	58	160	899	1,813
188	270	3,452	3,718	181	428	382	980	1,655	3,752
12	15	3,095	4,308	1,104	1,574	.....	.....	1,190	1,572
570	898	18,503	37,901	2,281	3,551	709	1,551	10,384	19,347
.....	.....	117	57	.....	.....	28	45	4	4
28	48	169	171	.....	1	140	116	80	28
170	158	188	179	.....	4	1	2	165	110
207	201	804	407	.....	5	284	163	199	142
848	1,084	19,000	38,418	2,281	3,560	1,000	1,714	10,583	19,489

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the Result of Criminal Trials in Sessions

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of courts.	No. of magistrates.	Power of courts.	Discharged or acquitted.		Total disposed of.	
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
				19	20	21	22
Police Patels	5,469	5,469	Four days' imprisonment, and 3 Rs. fine.	7	7	1,160	1,804
Tahsildars' Courts.....	102	102	6 months' imprisonment, 150 Rs. fine, and 12 stripes	1,824	5,285	8,570	17,280
Third Talukdars' Courts	19	19	1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes	362	1,128	1,352	3,047
Second do. do.	21	21	2 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes	527	1,449	1,626	3,678
First do. or District Magistrates' Courts	17	33	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes	882	2,900	3,100	8,054
City Magistrate's Court	1	5	Magistrate—3 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, 39 stripes. Assistants 1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes..	493	940	2,847	4,092
Total.....	160	180	.....	4,088	11,702	17,495	36,151
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.							
Amins' Courts	8	8	1 month's imprisonment, 5 Rs. fine.....	...	1	87	50
1st *Tamins'* Courts	8	8	3 months' imprisonment, 10 Rs. fine ...	3	6	178	151
Talukdars' do.	1	2	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine.....	17	44	183	160
Total.....	17	18	.....	20	51	448	361
GRAND TOTAL.....	177	198	.....	4,108	11,753	17,938	36,512

A—*concluded.*

the Tribunals of various classes during the Year 1288 *Fasli—concluded.*

Percentage of conviction on the total number convicted and acquitted.		Percentage of cases disposed of		Average duration of each case.		Proportionate distribution of cases to each class of Courts.		Pending.	
		Present year.	Past year.						
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Cases.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Cases.	Persons.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
99·8	99·6	100	100	Days.	Days.	.....	.....	...	.....
75·9	66·4	97·0	99·4	3·5	4·6	48·9	47·5	256	434
70·9	60·4	96·5	96·6	10·8	7·9	7·7	7·5	49	55
63·0	55·5	94·0	97·3	8·1	8·3	9·3	8·8	102	296
85·2	56·4	89·8	91·4	20·8	13·6	17·8	17·5	352	664
70·7	62·6	91·9	97·05	7·3	8·5	16·3	18·7	248	306
71·7	62·3	94·5	97·09	8·2	6·6	100	100	1,007	1,755
100	80·0	74·3	61·9	3·3	2·4	19·7	11·4	30	7
90·9	82·3	89·1	81·1	13·5	14·7	39·1	43·3	21	20
90·6	71·4	94·8	99·6	83·7	73·7	41·2	45·3	10	19
90·6	73·5	87·8	85·2	40·5	40·0	100	100	61	64
72·0	62·4	94·3	96·7	9·3	7·5	.....	.....	1,068	1,801

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the Result of Criminal Trials

SESSIONS COURTS.	No. of courts.	No. of judges.	Power of courts.	Pending from last year.	
				Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar or Divisional Courts	5	10	10 years' imprisonment, 4,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes	51	176
Diwani Buzurg and *Majlis Alia Adalat* or High Court, Original Side.....	1	1	Imprisonment for 14 years, fine, and 39 stripes.....	54	65
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court as Court of Reference.....	1	3	Imprisonment for life, capital punishment, fine, and 39 stripes	50	199
Total.....	7	14	.....	155	440
Last year	7	14	.....	99	354

B.

* *in Sessions Courts for the Year* 1288 *Fasli.*

Received by Transfer.		Instituted during the year.		Total for disposal.		Transferred, struck off, escaped or died.		Referred to.		Convicted.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
294	1,093	50	4	395	1,212	88	70	174	604	32	110
15	32	159	243	228	339	39	32	...	...	79	151
219	714	...	...	269	913	13	25	...	...	174	410
528	1,778	209	246	892	2,464	74	117	174	604	275	671
859	2,302	402	545	1,360	3,292	261	319	341	863	460	1,092

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the Result of Criminal Trials in

SESSIONS COURTS.	No. of courts.	No. of judges.	Power of courts.	Discharged or acquitted.	
				Cases.	Persons.
				19	20
Sadar or Divisional Courts	5	10	10 years' imprisonment, 4,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes	112	324
Divani Busurg and *Majlis Alia Adalat* or High Court, Original Side	1	1	Imprisonment for 14 years, fine, and 39 stripes	26	84
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court as Court of Reference	1	3	Imprisonment for life, capital punishment, fine, and 39 stripes	61	361
Total.....	7	14	.....	199	769
Last year	7	14	.....	142	574

B—*concluded.*

Courts for the Year 1288 *Fasli*—concluded.

Total disposed of.		Percentage of cases disposed of to cases for disposal.		Percentage of conviction on the total of convicted and discharged.		Average duration of each case.		Proportionate distribution of business of each court.		Pending.	
		Present year.	Past year.								
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Persons.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Cases.	Persons.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
331	1,108	83·7	86·9	16·4	25·3	13·9	10	45·8	28·2	64	104
144	257	63·1	91·5	75·2	64·2	67·7	24	19·9	43·3	84	82
247	796	98·8	76·6	74·0	53·1	2·4	23	34·3	23·5	22	117
722	2,161	80·9	88·6	58·0	46·5	20·7	21	100	100	170	303
1,205	2,853	88·6	.....	76·4	65·6	21	...	...	...	155	440

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the Result of Appeal and

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of courts.	Number of judges.	Cases pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.
District Courts	17	33	19	186
Divisional Courts	5	10	144	423
Customs. *Muhtamims'* Courts	8	8	...	...
Customs. Talukdars' Court	1	2	...	...
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Appellate Side	1	3	223	459
Total ...	32	56	386	1,068

C.

Revision in Criminal Cases for 1288 *F.*

Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Struck off.	Confirmed.	Reversed or modified.	Percentage of appeals reversed or modified.	Remanded.	Struck off in default or withdrawn.	Pending.	Average duration of appeals.
									Days.
9	214	3	69	105	60·3	18	8	11	53·3
3	570	11	194	234	54·6	22	21	88	73·9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	684	...	236	226	48·9	72	27	94	125·9
16	1,468	14	499	565	53·1	112	56	193	95·5

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the Punishment inflicted by various

CLASS OF COURTS.	Ordered to find or give		Fines imposed.	Forfeiture of recognisances.	Whipped.
	Recognizance.	Sureties.			
Police Patels	...	...	1,666	...	...
Tahsildars' Courts	1,335	191	3,362	49	2,728
Third Talukdars' Courts	334	78	310	2	239
Second do. do.	302	75	534	21	164
First do. do.	459	207	866	45	168
City Magistrate's Court	281	28	387	2	168
Total	2,711	579	5,458	119	3,497
Sessions Courts.					
Divisional or Sessions Courts	1	2	3	...	...
High Court, Original Side	15	13	34	...	...
High Court as Court of Reference	15	7	5	1	...
Total	31	22	42	1	...
Customs Courts.					
Amins' Courts	...	...	2	...	...
Muhtamims' Courts	...	2	18	...	...
Talukdar's Court	...	...	53	...	...
Total	...	2	73	...	...
Grand Total	3,742	603	5,573	120	3,497

*In this and similar other cases punishment inflicted beyond the ordinary powers of

D.

Criminal Tribunals during the Year 1288 *Fasli.*

Imprisonment during trial.	Imprisoned. Under one month.	Up to three months.	Up to six months.	Up to one year.	Up to two years.	Up to four years.	Up to ten years.	Up to fourteen years.	For life.	Capital punishment.	Total number of persons sentenced.
...	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,797
611	1,274	671	255	*2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,478
64	208	193	237	61	*2	...	...	...	...	...	1,726
91	109	250	155	94	18	...	...	...	...	...	1,813
125	57	188	482	480	292	331	*32	...	...	...	3,752
28	169	234	157	78	17	14	...	...	...	...	1,578
919	1,812	1,539	1,286	721	329	345	32	...	...	...	19,847
8	...	...	3	2	5	17	69	...	...	...	110
3	...	4	7	30	11	10	13	3	6	*2	151
...	...	...	12	35	53	49	99	46	100	18	410
11	...	4	22	67	69	76	151	49	106	20	671
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
...	10	29	12	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	110
1	18	30	12	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	142
931	1,830	1,573	1,320	790	401	422	183	49	103	20	20,160

the Court is for more than one offence but tried as one case.

CRIMINAL

Statement of Crimes reported during the Year and Result of

CLASS OF COURTS.	Murder.			Manslaughter.			Other homicides.			Causing miscarriage.		
	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
Police Patels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsildars' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Third Talukdars' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Second do. do.	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	6	...	3
First do. do.	63	...	1	111	5	9	47	2	9	20	7	5
City Magistrate's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
Total	63	...	1	114	5	9	50	3	9	32	9	10
CUSTOMS.												
Amins' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muhtamims' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talukdar's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SESSIONS.												
Divisional or Sessions Courts	3	...	5	23	...	40	8	1	39	1	2	4
High Court, Original Side	14	9	1	17	7	4	4	1	2	...	...	...
High Court, as Court of Reference	53	44	9	123	98	38	37	29	13	...	...	...
Total	70	53	15	168	105	82	49	31	54	1	2	4
GRAND TOTAL	133	53	16	282	110	91	99	34	63	33	11	14
Last Year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

E.

Trial including Cases pending from last Year, for 1288 *F.*

Offences against the State.			Dacoity and robbery.			Causing grievous hurt.			Kidnapping and selling minors.			House-breaking.			Danga and illegal confinement.		
No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	12	2	...	292	157	93	97	70	23	23	9	2	24	19	3
...	...	...	12	8	4	43	25	10	11	8	1	93	56	30	13	9	1
1	...	1	51	28	17	59	27	19	28	23	11	113	75	30	2	1	1
1	2	1	375	295	78	98	55	32	71	45	21	144	83	60	16	9	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	15	2	3	1	...	88	17	13
2	3	2	450	333	99	492	264	154	232	161	58	375	224	122	143	55	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	10	5	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	13	10	2	25	13	3	28	20	4	2	...	....	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	15	20	7	30	17	7	28	20	4	2	...	...	2	...	...
2	3	2	465	353	106	522	281	161	260	181	62	377	224	122	145	55	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	85	88

CRIMINAL

Statement of Crimes reported during the Year and Result of

CLASS OF COURTS.	Rape.			Theft.			Breach of trust.		
	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
Police Patels	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...
Tahsildars' Courts	91	11	8	3,884	2,825	781	6	4	2
Third Talukdars' Courts	11	4	5	454	343	110	0	2	3
Second do. do.	14	4	8	500	360	105	48	20	8
First do. do.	51	19	32	488	385	128	64	55	11
City Magistrate's Court	...	...	...	814	581	100	6	1	2
Total	97	38	53	5,980	4,294	1,180	125	82	31
Omrahs.									
Amins' Courts	...	..	...	2	...	...	61	2	...
Muhtamims' Courts	...	...	.	...	...	..	35	27	2
Talukdar's Court	...	..	...	...	...	...	5	24	7
Total		.	...	2	...	...	101	114	10
Sessions.									
Divisional, or Sessions Courts	...	...		.	1	...	..	...	...
High Court, Original Side	10	5	1	2	...	...	0	2	1
High Court, as Court of Reference		...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...
Total	10	5	1	2	1	...	0	2	1
GRAND TOTAL	107	43	54	5,940	4,295	1,180	225	198	42
Last Year	134	53	62	6,015	5,260	1,415	421	304	45

E—*concluded.*

Trial including Cases pending from last Year, for 1288 *F.*—concld.

Bribery.			Making counterfeit coin.			Forgery.			Perjury.			Other crimes not specified above.			Total.		
No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,160	1,153	7	1,160	1,153	7
11	1	5	5	2	4	22	2	7	20	16	3	4,004	2,033	944	5,405	5,758	1,324
41	24	25	13	7	6	5	6	...	3	2	1	580	383	159	1,206	822	362
46	20	30	20	10	9	10	6	3	9	5	3	709	308	276	1,008	390	527
169	27	67	24	18	6	22	17	3	13	13	...	1,359	719	403	2,903	1,655	893
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,039	573	375	2,970	1,190	493
280	78	166	68	43	25	61	37	17	50	40	6	9,703	4,705	3,163	17,333	10,864	4,063
4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	77	4	...
4	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	...	49	30	3
4	30	0	..	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	47	1	13	165	17
12	33	0	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	10	48	1	139	199	20
...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	10	50	39	113
0	...	...	1	...	1	0	1	2	2	2	...	23	2	4	159	79	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	214	174	61
0	...	...	3	4	1	0	1	2	2	2	...	28	11	20	423	275	199
208	111	146	71	47	30	73	43	20	53	43	6	9,818	4,704	3,183	17,890	11,138	4,307
297	118	198	140	68	56	79	41	19	46	39	4	9,113	5,089	3,464	20,207	13,813	5,029

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the General Results of Criminal Trials in

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of Courts.	No. of Magistrates.	Power of Courts.	Pending from last year.		Instituted during the year.	
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Police Patels	...	...	Four days' imprisonment and 3 Rs. fine.	...	...	1,582	1,734
Tahsildars' Courts	102	102	6 months' imprisonment, 150 Rs. fine, and 12 stripes	256	434	7,173	14,087
Third Talukdars' Courts	19	19	1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes.....	49	55	966	2,027
Second do. do.	21	21	2 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes.....	102	296	1,320	2,498
First do. or District, Magistrates' Courts	17	33	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes	352	664	2,778	6,847
City Magistrate's Court	1	5	Magistrate—3 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, 39 stripes. Assistants—1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes.	248	306	2,582	3,600
Total.....	160	180	.....	1,007	1,755	14,819	29,059
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.							
Amins' Courts	8	8	1 month's imprisonment, 5 Rs. fine.....	30	7	37	27
Muhtamims' Courts	8	8	3 months' imprisonment, 10 Rs. fine ...	21	20	98	64
Talukdars' do.	1	2	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine.....	10	19	34	33
Total.....	17	18	.....	61	46	169	124
GRAND TOTAL.....	177	198	.....	1,068	1,801	14,988	29,183

A.

the Tribunals of various classes during the Year 1289 *Fasli.*

Transferred from other Courts.		Total for disposal.		Transferred, struck off, escaped or died.		Continued or referred to Sessions Courts.		Convicted.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
.....	.....	1,582	1,734	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,577	1,729
61	118	7,490	14,639	974	1,714	95	190	4,463	7,772
31	84	1,046	2,166	66	111	27	46	636	1,088
38	89	1,460	2,883	250	385	26	94	632	1,071
100	210	3,230	7,721	239	427	300	887	1,472	2,909
2	19	2,832	3,925	1,130	1,482	3	4	913	1,189
232	520	16,058	31,334	2,659	4,119	451	1,221	8,116	14,029
.....	.....	67	34	.....	.....	54	23	3	2
54	23	173	107	.....	.....	109	66	26	18
120	70	164	122	.....	1	.....	.....	104	80
174	93	404	263	.....	1	163	89	133	100
406	613	16,462	31,597	2,659	4,120	614	1,310	8,249	14,129

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the General Results of Criminal Trials in the

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of Courts.	No. of Magistrates.	Power of Courts.	Discharged or acquitted.		Total disposed of	
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
				19	20	21	22
Police Patels	...	...	Four days' imprisonment, and 8 Rs. fine.	5	5	1,689	1,794
Tahsildars' Courts	102	102	6 months' imprisonment, 150 Rs. fine, and 12 stripes	1,888	4,698	7,870	14,969
Third Talukdars' Courts	19	19	1 year's imprisonment, 200 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes.....	304	893	1,088	2,138
Second do. do.	21	21	2 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes	402	1,148	1,810	3,608
First do. or District Magistrates' Courts	17	88	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine, and 30 stripes	970	2,020	2,987	7,158
City Magistrate's Court	1	5	Magistrate—3 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, 30 stripes. Assistants—1 year's imprisonment, 200 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes...	608	991	2,654	3,660
Total.....	159	180	....	4,198	10,040	15,854	30,016
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.							
Amins' Courts	8	8	1 month's imprisonment, 5 Rs. fine.....	...	...	87	95
Muhtamims' Courts	8	8	6 months' imprisonment, 10 Rs. fine ...	8	8	138	87
Talukdars' do.	1	2	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine.....	40	10	144	100
Total.....	17	18	.....	48	92	369	312
GRAND TOTAL	177	198	....	4,174	10,071	15,998	30,980

A—*concluded.*

Tribunals of various classes during the Year 1289 *Fasli*—concld.

Percentage of conviction on the total number convicted and acquitted.		Percentage of cases disposed of		Average duration of each case.		Proportionate distribution of cases to each class of Courts.		Pending.	
		Present year.	Past year.						
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Cases.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Cases.	Persons.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
70·2	62·2	98·2	97·0	6·4	3·5	48·0	48·9	120	270
67·4	54·9	98·7	99·5	8 0	10·2	6·7	7·7	13	28
61·1	48·3	89·7	94·0	10·1	8·1	8·5	9·3	150	190
60·1	49 8	92·4	89·2	17·9	20·3	19·4	17·2	243	569
60 0	54 5	93 7	91·9	14·9	7·3	17·2	16 3	178	359
66·2	56 8	95 6	94 5	10 6	8 3	100	100	704	1,316
100	100	85·0	74·3	·75	3·3	10 3	10·7	10	8
80 6	85·7	70 1	80·1	10·4	13 5	40·7	39 1	35	30
79 2	80 3	87 8	94·2	35·5	33·7	43 4	41·3	90	33
75·5	81 9	88·3	87 6	30 2	40 5	100	100	85	81
80 4	84 9	95·8	91 3	10·9	9 3	.....	.....	760	1,307

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the Result of Criminal Trials in Sessions

SESSIONS COURTS.	No. of courts.	No. of judges.	Power of courts.	Pending from last year.	
				Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar or Divisional Courts	5	10	10 years' imprisonment, 4,000 Rs. fine, and 30 stripes	64	104
Diwani Huzurg and *Majlis Alia Adalat* or High Court, Original Side.....	1	1	Imprisonment for 14 years, fine, and 30 stripes.....	84	88
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court as Court of Reference.....	1	3	Imprisonment for life, capital punishment, fine, and 30 stripes	22	117
Total.....	7	14		170	309
Last year.....	7	14		155	440

B.

Courts for the year 1289 *Fasli.*

Received by transfer.		Instituted during the year.		Total for disposal.		Transferred, struck off, escaped or died.		Referred to.		Convicted.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
249	935	7	11	319	1,050	8	17	169	675	19	40
60	184	127	224	271	490	44	81	9	18	117	308
229	680	.....	.....	244	803	7	16	.....	.....	116	326
540	1,805	134	235	834	2,343	59	64	178	693	252	674
538	1,779	209	346	809	2,464	74	117	174	604	275	671

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the Result of Criminal Trials in Sessions

SESSIONS COURTS.	No. of courts.	No. of judges.	Power of courts.	Discharged or acquitted.	
				Cases.	Persons
				19	20
Sadar or Divisional Courts	5	10	10 years' imprisonment, 4,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes	114	269
Divani Busurg and *Majlis Alia Adalat* or High Court, Original Side	1	1	Imprisonment for 14 years, fine, and 39 stripes	74	89
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court as Court of Reference.....	1	3	Imprisonment for life, capital punishment, fine, and 39 stripes	94	386
Total.....	7	14		282	744
Last year.....	7	14		199	769

B—*concluded.*

Courts for the year 1289 *Fasli*—concluded.

Total disposed of.		Percentage of cases disposed of to cases for disposal.		Percentage of conviction on the total of convicted and discharged.		Average duration of each case.		Proportionate distribution of business of each court.		Pending.	
Cases.	Persons.	Present year.	Past year.	Cases.	Persons.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Cases.	Persons.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
310	1,001	97·1	88·7	14·2	12·9	12·4	13·9	40·2	45·8	9	49
244	448	90·0	63·1	81·2	77·5	279·0	67·7	31·6	19·9	27	44
217	728	88·9	98·8	55·2	45·7	95·5	2·4	28·2	34·2	37	75
771	2,175	.....	80·9	.....	.....	.....	20·7	100	100	63	168
723	2,161	80·9	.....	58·0	46·5	20·7	.....	100	.....	170	303

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the Result of Appeal and

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of courts.	Number of judges.	Cases pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.
District Courts	17	33	11	235
Divisional Courts	5	10	33	416
Customs — *Muhtamims'* Courts	3	3	.....	.....
Customs — Talukdars' Courts	1	3	.....	3
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Appellate Side	1	3	125	507
Total	32	50	224	1,166
Last Year	32	50	226	1,068

C.

Revision in Criminal Cases for 1289 *F.*

Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Struck off.	Confirmed.	Reversed or modified.	Percentage of appeals reversed or modified.	Remanded.	Struck off in default or withdrawn.	Pending.	Average duration of appeals.
									Days.
.....	246	2	99	122	63·3	34	3	16	38
1	507	11	159	218	57·8	28	25	66	69
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8	.....	1	2	66·6	.....	.....	.....	31
1	633	.....	170	330	66·4	23	25	79	412
2	1,422	13	399	672	62·9	85	53	161	22 4
16	1,408	14	490	505	53·1	112	50	103	95·5

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various

CLASS OF COURTS.	Ordered to find or give		Fines imposed.	Forfeiture of recognizances.	Whipped.
	Recognizance.	Sureties.			
Police Patels.....	.....	.....	1,094	.....	.....
Tahsildars' Courts	1,214	264	2,989	48	1,359
Third Talukdars' Courts.....	202	90	290	7	107
Second do. do.	212	46	336	16	19
First do. do.	325	217	875	25	70
City Magistrate's Court.....	209	26	278	.....	166
Total.....	2,162	643	4,768	96	1,721
Sessions Courts.					
Divisional or Sessions Courts	.....	.....	5	.....	2
High Court, Original Side.....	17	14	29	.....	55
High Court as Court of Reference	40	20	11	3	.....
Total.....	57	34	45	3	57
Customs Courts.					
Amins' Courts	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Muhtamims' Courts	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Talukdar's Court	.....	.....	33	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....
Grand Total.....	2,219	677	4,857	99	1,778
Last year.....	2,742	603	5,573	120	3,497

* In this and similar other cases punishment inflicted beyond the ordinary

D.

Criminal Tribunals during the Year 1289 *Fasli.*

Imprisonment during trial.	Imprisoned. Under one month.	Up to three months.	Up to six months.	Up to one year.	Up to two years.	Up to four years.	Up to ten years.	Up to fourteen years.	For life.	Capital punishment.	Total number of persons sentenced.
.....	85	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,729
567	743	457	128	*3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,772
32	86	133	120	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,088
36	66	122	136	65	28	...	...	...	...	..	1,071
102	37	127	302	302	263	195	*65	*2	*1	*1	2,909
19	138	163	96	72	16	*6	...	...	...	...	1,189
756	1,064	1,002	782	463	302	201	65	2	1	1	14,029
.....	3	.....	...	...	2	3	25	...	...	...	40
10	49	24	19	16	33	15	15	8	*3	*1	308
.....	.....	1	4	8	24	34	75	24	75	7	326
10	52	25	23	24	59	52	115	32	78	8	674
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
2	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
.....	4	20	17	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	80
2	10	21	17	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	100
768	1,126	1,048	822	489	365	352	189	34	79	9	14,803
931	1,830	1,573	1,320	790	401	422	183	49	100	20	20,160

powers of the Court is for more than one offence but tried as one case.

CRIMINAL

Statement of Crimes reported during the Year and Result of

CLASS OF COURTS.	Murder.			Manslaughter.			Other homicides.			Causing miscarriage.		
	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
Police Patels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsildars' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	...
Third Talukdars' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second do. do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1
First do. do.	60	7	11	92	14	16	36	2	9	20	14	24
City Magistrate's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	61	7	11	92	14	16	39	2	10	26	19	25
CUSTOMS.												
Amins' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muhtamims' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talukdar's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SESSIONS.												
Divisional or Sessions Courts	3	...	12	3	...	14	...	...	1	...	...	1
High Court, Original Side	0	0	5	3	5	4	12	14	8	...	...	...
High Court, as Court of Reference...	57	39	10	120	58	61	37	17	14	...	...	...
Total	60	48	26	132	63	79	49	31	23	...	...	1
GRAND TOTAL	130	55	47	224	77	95	88	33	33	26	19	26
Last Year	153	58	10	282	110	91	90	34	63	33	11	14

E.

Trial, including Cases pending from last Year, for 1289 *F.*

Offences against the State.			Dacoity and robbery.			Causing grievous hurt.			Kidnapping and selling minors.			House-breaking.			Danga and illegal confinement.		
No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	61	37	22	518	262	161	5	...	3	73	42	15	118	84	12
...	...	...	...	1	...	40	21	17	2	...	2	28	23	5	11	8	3
...	...	...	12	8	2	46	18	11	3	...	1	79	42	27	28	13	6
4	3	1	331	211	80	123	53	46	38	14	21	109	91	37	27	13	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	6	6	4	2	2	84	14	48
4	3	1	404	257	104	727	354	235	66	20	32	293	200	86	268	132	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	17	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	24	31	2	14	13	5	15	14	6	3	2	2	6	2	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	17	24	50	3	15	14	5	15	14	6	3	2	2	6	2	3
4	3	18	428	307	107	742	368	240	81	34	38	296	202	88	274	134	83
2	2	2	405	353	101	523	281	101	200	181	62	377	294	122	145	55	24

CRIMINAL.

Statement of Crimes reported during the Year and Result of

CLASS OF COURTS.	Rape.			Theft.			Breach of trust.		
	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
Police Patels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsildars' Courts	4	2	...	2,254	1,619	582	41	28	9
Third Talukdars' Courts	...	...	...	280	213	87	10	8	2
Second do. do.	25	10	11	207	115	86	41	15	10
First do. do.	68	31	34	325	168	97	90	52	21
City Magistrate's Court	...	...	...	715	461	201	1	1	...
Total.....	97	43	45	3,781	2,576	1,053	183	104	42
CUSTOMS.									
Amins' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	...
Muhtamims' Courts]	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	18	8
Talukdar's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	67	33
Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	86	41
SESSIONS.									
Divisional or Sessions Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Court, Original Side	7	3	4	5	3	4	5	...	6
High Court, as Court of Reference...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	7	3	4	5	3	4	5	...	6
GRAND TOTAL.....	104	40	49	3,786	2,579	1,057	282	190	89
Last Year.....	107	43	54	5,940	4,295	1,180	232	209	82

E—*concluded.*

Trial, including Cases pending from last Year, for 1289 *F.*—concld.

Bribery.			Making counterfeit coin.			Forgery.			Perjury.			Other crimes not specified above			Total.		
No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,582	1,577	5	1,582	1,577	5
21	6	10	14	12	2	9	7	1	13	10	2	4,086	2,349	1,020	7,173	4,463	1,838
23	5	12	15	13	2	6	4	1	2	1	1	549	339	172	966	636	304
75	16	20	15	9	6	7	4	1	5	4	1	778	378	218	1,320	632	402
190	64	120	32	22	10	28	16	14	24	22	5	1,181	675	419	2,778	1,472	976
19	1	10	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	1,737	426	339	2,582	913	608
328	92	172	78	56	22	50	31	17	46	39	9	8,276	4,167	2,168	14,819	8,116	4,128
18	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	37	3	...
26	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	...	98	26	3
4	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	21	2	34	104	40
48	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	23	2	169	133	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	68	7	19	114
6	...	6	9	6	4	5	1	5	...	...	...	4	14	10	127	117	74
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	222	116	94
6	...	6	9	6	4	5	1	5	...	...	..	6	15	78	356	252	282
382	116	178	87	62	26	55	32	22	46	39	9	8,309	4,205	2,248	15,341	8,501	4,453
298	111	145	71	47	26	72	42	20	52	42	6	8,809	4,764	2,183	17,899	10,858	4,307

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of Courts.	No. of Magistrates.	Power of Courts.	Pending from last year.		Instituted during the year.	
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Police Patels	4,421	4,421	Four days' imprisonment and 3 Rs. fine.	...	...	1,333	1,022
Tahsildars' Courts.....	102	102	6 months' imprisonment, 150 Rs. fine, and 12 stripes	120	270	6,245	11,807
Third Talukdars' Courts.....	19	19	1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes.....	13	28	788	1,715
Second Do. do.	21	21	2 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes.....	150	190	1,040	2,169
First Do. or District Magistrates' Courts	17	33	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine, and 30 stripes	243	500	2,480	6,261
City Magistrate's Court.....	1	5	Magistrate—3 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, 30 stripes. Assistant, 1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes.	178	250	2,548	3,474
Total.....	160	180	.....	704	1,240	13,210	25,480
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.							
Amins' Courts	8	8	1 month's imprisonment, 5 Rs. fine.....	10	9	50	26
Muhtamims' Courts	8	8	3 months' imprisonment, 10 Rs. fine ...	50	20	62	41
Talukdars' do.	1	2	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine.....	20	22	15	21
Total.....	17	18	.....	65	51	128	88
GRAND TOTAL	177	198	.....	769	1,307	13,343	25,568

A.

the Tribunal of various classes during the Year 1290 *Fasli.*

Transferred from other Courts.		Total for disposal.		Transferred, struck off, escaped or died		Committed or referred to Sessions Courts.		Convicted.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
.....	.....	1,932	1,022	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,207	1,870
56	85	6,421	12,229	1,099	1,087	120	283	3,356	5,596
0	22	810	1,705	105	176	11	34	396	713
36	83	1,236	2,436	177	281	70	86	505	817
116	315	2,850	7,145	270	550	203	859	1,115	2,333
68	113	2,701	3,840	1,350	1,844	14	19	672	889
287	618	14,101	27,414	3,001	4,788	487	1,281	6,046	10,278
.....	.....	66	35	.....	.....	41	32	.....	.....
50	40	147	101	.....	.....	100	72	19	16
100	82	141	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	91
150	122	354	321	.....	.....	141	104	119	107
437	740	14,455	27,735	3,001	4,788	628	1,385	6,165	10,385

CRIMINAL.

Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of Courts.	No. of Magistrates.	Power of Courts.	Discharged or acquitted.		Total disposed of.	
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
				19	20	21	22
Police Patels	4,421	4,421	Four days' imprisonment and 3 Rs. fine.	25	46	1,232	1,922
Tahsildars' Courts.....	102	102	6 months' imprisonment, 150 Rs. fine, and 12 stripes	1,696	4,206	6,280	11,952
Third Talukdars' Courts.....	19	19	1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes	274	806	788	1,7[illegible]
Second do. do.	21	21	2 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes	418	1,126	1,170	2,310
First do. or District Magistrates' Courts.....	17	33	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes	947	2,768	2,595	6,510
City Magistrate's Court	1	5	Magistrate—3 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, 39 stripes. Assistants, 1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes.	513	766	2,549	3,518
Total.....	160	180	.....	3,848	9,672	13,382	26,019
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.							
Amins' Courts	8	8	1 month's imprisonment, 5 Rs. fine ...	...	...	41	32
Muhtamims' Courts	8	8	3 months' imprisonment, 10 Rs. fine...	2	2	121	90
Talukdars' do.	1	2	4 years' imprisonment 1,000 Rs. fine	29	24	129	115

A—*concluded.*

Tribunal of various classes during the Year 1290 *Fasli*—concld.

Percentage of conviction on the total number convicted and acquitted.		Percentage of cases disposed of		Average duration of each case.		Proportionate distribution of cases to each class of Courts.		Pending.	
		Present year.	Past year.						
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Cases.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Cases.	Persons.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	Days.	Days.	.....	.....	...	.....
66·4	56·7	97·8	98·3	9·4	6·4	46·9	48·9	141	270
59·2	46·9	97·2	98·7	28·2	8·0	5·8	6·7	22	36
54·7	42·0	95·4	89·7	36·0	10·1	8·8	8·5	56	126
54·0	45·7	91·0	92·4	72·3	17·8	19·4	19·4	255	635
56·7	53·7	91·2	93·7	13·4	14·9	19·1	17·2	245	328
61·1	51·5	94·8	95·6	26·2	10·6	100	100	719	1,395
.....	.....	62·1	85·9	.....	·75	14·2	16·8	25	3
90·4	88·8	82·3	79·1	10·4	16·4	41·5	40·7	26	11
77·5	79·1	91·5	87·8	95·5	55·5	44·3	42·4	12	10
79·3	80·4	82·2	83·9	46·6	30·3	100	100	63	24
61·3	51·2	94·5	95·3	26·7	10·9	.....	.....	782	1,419

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the Result of Criminal Trials

SESSIONS COURTS.	No. of Courts.	No. of Judges.	Power of Courts.	Pending from last year.	
				Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar or Divisional Courts	5	10	10 years' imprisonment, 4,000 Rs. fine and 39 stripes	9	49
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side	1	1	Imprisonment for 14 years, fine, and 39 stripes.....	27	44
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, as Courts of Reference	1	3	Imprisonment for life, capital punishment, fine, and 39 stripes	27	75
Total.....	7	14		63	168
Last year.....	7	14		170	303

B.

in Sessions Courts for the year 1290 *Fasli.*

Received by Transfer.		Instituted during the year.		Total for disposal.		Transferred, struck off, escaped or died.		Referred to.		Convicted.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
293	957	1	15	303	1,021	9	48	101	354	43	123
40	140	81	312	148	496	5	13	6	109	81	133
134	380	...	...	161	455	12	28	...	...	94	181
467	1,477	82	327	612	1,972	26	89	107	463	218	442
530	1,805	134	235	834	2,343	59	64	178	693	252	674

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the Result of Criminal Trials in

SESSIONS COURTS.	No. of Courts.	No. of Judges.	Power of Courts.	Discharged or acquitted.	
				Cases.	Persons.
				19	20
Sadar or Divisional Courts	5	10	10 years' imprisonment, 4,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes	186	384
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side	1	1	Imprisonment for 14 years, fine, and 39 stripes	40	151
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, as Court of Reference	1	3	Imprisonment for life, capital punishment, fine, and 39 stripes	49	230
Total.....	7	14		225	765
Last year.....	7	14		282	744

B.—*concluded.*

Sessions Courts for the year 1290 *Fasli*—concluded.

Total disposed of.		Percentage of cases disposed of to cases for disposal.		Percentage of conviction on the total of convicted and discharged.		Average duration of each case.		Proportionate distribution of business of each court.		Pending.	
Cases.	Persons.	Present year.	Past year.	Cases.	Persons.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Cases.	Persons.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
						Days					
289	914	95·3	97·1	24·0	25·0	15·3	12·4	50·2	40·2	14	107
132	406	89·1	90·0	66·0	40·9	86·3	279·0	22·9	31·6	16	90
155	439	90·2	88·0	65·7	41·0	67·2	95·5	26·9	28·2	6	16
576	1,759	94·1	92·4	49·2	30·6	45·5	94·04	100	100	36	213
771	2,175	...	...	47·1	47·5	...	...	.....	.....	93	169

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the Result of Appeal and

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of Courts.	Number of Judges.	Cases pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.
District Courts	17	33	16	240
Divisional Courts	5	10	66	385
Customs. — *Muhtamims'* Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....
Customs. — Talukdar's Court	1	2	.....	1
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Appellate Side	1	3	50	291
Total	24	48	132	917
Last year	32	56	234	1,166

C.

Revision in Criminal Cases for 1290 *F.*

Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Struck off.	Confirmed.	Reversed or modified.	Percentage of appeals reversed or modified.	Remanded.	Struck off in default or withdrawn.	Pending.	Average duration of appeals.
1	257	4	75	142	65·4	8	5	23	47
1	452	5	138	202	59·4	29	30	48	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	341	.....	81	216	72·7	7	6	31	75
2	1,051	9	295	560	69·1	44	41	102	52
2	1,422	13	399	5,678	62·9	85	58	161	23·4

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the Punishments Inflicted by

CLASS OF COURTS.	ORDER TO FIND OR GIVE		Fines imposed.	Forfeiture of recognizances.	Whipped.
	Recognizance.	Sureties.			
Police Patels.....	.....	.....	1,805	.....	.....
Tahsildars' Courts.....	910	153	2,886	34	473
Third Talukdars' Courts	175	69	230	1	17
Second Talukdars' Courts	177	33	338	5	4
First Talukdars' Courts	348	237	655	34	97
City Magistrate's Court*	97	18	289	.....	147
Total.....	1,707	510	4,398	74	738
SESSIONS COURTS.					
Divisional or Sessions Courts	9	5	5	5	5
High Court, Original Side	20	.....	19	.....	.....
High Court as Court of Reference	2	10	5	2	1
Total.....	31	15	29	7	6
CUSTOMS COURTS.					
Amins' Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muhtamims' Courts	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Talukdar's Court	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL.....	1,738	525	4,465	81	744
Last Year.....	2,219	677	4,857	99	1,778

* In this and similar other cases punishment inflicted beyond the ordinary powers of the

D.

various Criminal Tribunals during the year 1290 *Fasli.*

Imprisonment during trial.	Imprisoned. Under one month.	Up to three months.	Up to six months.	Up to one year.	Up to two years.	Up to four years.	Up to ten years.	Up to fourteen years.	For life.	Capital punishment.	Total number of persons sentenced.
.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,876
378	409	211	71	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,526
15	28	82	72	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	713
34	26	68	83	24	24	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	817
91	28	104	211	212	138	163	*11	*4	.....	.....	2,332
10	72	109	83	52	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	889
528	563	574	525	313	167	166	11	4	.....	.....	10,278
9	.....	1	3	5	4	13	64	.....	.....	.....	123
5	1	4	2	11	17	12	17	18	3	*4	133
.....	.....	.....	5	10	15	19	32	20	51	9	181
14	1	5	10	26	36	44	113	38	54	13	442
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
3	20	29	10	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91
3	22	30	10	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107
545	586	609	545	342	204	210	124	42	54	13	10,827
768	1,126	1,048	822	489	365	253	180	34	79	9	14,803

Court is for more than one offence but tried as one case.

CRIMINAL

Statement of Crimes reported during the year and Result of

CLASS OF COURTS.	Murder.			Manslaughter.			Other homicides.			Causing miscarriage.		
	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
Police Patels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsildars' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	2	...
Third Talukdars' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second Talukdars' Courts	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	5
First Talukdars' Courts	50	7	9	107	17	12	23	3	2	55	10	24
City Magistrate's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	50	7	9	108	17	12	24	3	2	78	12	29
CUSTOMS.												
Amins' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muhtamims' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talukdar's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SESSIONS.												
Divisional or Sessions Courts	...	...	6	...	...	20	...	...	5	...	4	7
High Court, Original Side	11	11	2	2	2	...	19	9	10	...	...	...
High Court as Court of Reference	49	32	7	67	43	28	20	18	12	...	...	...
Total	60	43	15	69	45	54	45	27	27	...	4	7
GRAND TOTAL	110	50	24	177	62	66	69	30	29	78	16	36
Last Year	130	55	47	224	77	95	38	33	33	20	10	3[illegible]

E.

Trial including Cases pending from last year, for 1290 *F.*

Offences against the State.			Dacoity and robbery			Causing grievous hurt.			Kidnapping and selling minors.			House-breaking.			Dangs and illegal confinement.		
No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	194	76	81	...	...	...	11	3	6	19	9	4
...	...	...	6	2	3	22	4	5	1	...	...	43	21	25	2	1	...
...	...	...	8	3	2	20	9	5	1	...	1	60	31	26	4	4	...
...	...	...	190	111	65	79	37	19	16	10	6	105	59	43	10	5	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	204	116	70	315	126	90	18	10	7	219	114	100	35	19	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	7	6	2	11	14	2	6	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	7	10	2	12	15	2	6	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	211	126	72	327	141	92	24	15	8	219	114	100	36	19	12
4	3	18	428	307	107	742	308	240	81	34	38	290	202	88	274	134	83

CRIMINAL

Statement of Crimes reported during the year and Result of Trial

CLASS OF COURTS.	Rape.			Theft.			Breach of Trust.		
	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
Police Patels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsildars' Courts	1	...	...	1,433	942	528	33	20	11
Third Talukdars' Courts	3	1	1	190	109	64	8	5	1
Second Talukdars' Courts	6	...	5	122	48	53	15	11	3
First Talukdars' Courts	72	28	40	277	141	101	20	24	10
City Magistrate's Court	...	...	...	606	314	194	...	...	...
Total	82	29	46	2,628	1,554	940	76	60	25
CUSTOMS.									
Amins' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muhtamims' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talukdar's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SESSIONS.									
Divisional or Sessions Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
High Court, Original Side	4	7	1	2	3	2	1	3	1
High Court as Court of Reference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4	7	1	2	3	2	2	4	1
GRAND TOTAL	86	36	47	2,630	1,557	942	78	64	26
Last Year	104	46	49	3,786	2,579	1,057	282	190	89

E.—*concluded.*

including Cases pending from last year, for 1290 *F.*—concld.

Bribery.			Making counterfeit coin.			Forgery.			Perjury.			Other crimes not specified above.			Total.		
No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,232	1,207	25	1,232	1,207	25
3	1	1	12	9	2	1	1	...	19	17	12	4,506	2,276	1,081	6,245	3,356	1,696
28	15	11	8	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	477	235	162	788	398	276
67	24	40	8	3	5	8	5	2	3	1	2	706	366	269	1,040	505	418
183	33	84	23	5	9	32	9	13	11	9	1	1,236	607	502	2,489	1,115	947
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,942	358	319	2,548	672	513
281	73	136	51	22	18	41	15	15	33	27	15	8,867	3,842	2,338	13,110	6,048	3,850
5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	...	...
16	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	2	20	19	2
1	28	13	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	21	70	16	22	100	29
22	34	13	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	25	83	18	51	119	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	33	92	1	43	136
1	3	...	2	3	2	7	6	6	...	...	...	7	9	10	81	81	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	134	94	49
1	3	...	2	3	2	7	7	6	...	...	...	8	42	104	216	218	225
304	110	149	53	25	20	52	24	21	33	27	15	8,900	3,967	2,455	13,377	6,383	4,116
382	116	176	87	62	26	55	32	22	46	39	9	8,309	4,295	2,248	15,244	8,501	4,453

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Fasli Years 1287, 1288 1289, 1290.

CIVIL

(DIVANI

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of courts.	Number of judges.	Powers of courts.	Suits pending from last year.	Received by transfer.	Instituted within the year.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other courts.	Plaints rejected or returned.
Tahsildars' Courts	103	103	Suits not exceeding Rs. 300...	1,188	151	5,359	6,698	20	55
Third Talukdars' Courts.	19	19	Do. Rs. 1,000...	139	20	262	421	8	1
Second do. do. ...	22	22	Do. Rs. 2,000...	74	27	87	188	13	7
First do. do. ...	17	33	Above Rs. 2,000	72	13	103	188	2	1
City Civil Court.....	1	5	Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.....	103	153	1,008	1,264	69	128
Kazi's Court	1	1	Inheritance and matrimonial...	149	9	357	515	...	1
Arab Court.....	1	1	Arab disputes	27	...	94	121	...	3
Insolvency Court	1	5	Insolvency cases	561	...	146	707	1	20
Divani Busurg and *Majlis Alia Adalat* or High Court, Original Side ...	1	3	Above Rs. 2,000	49	55	92	196	33	47
Total...	166	192		2,362	428	7,508	10,298	146	263
Suburban Court of Judicature	1	1	Ordinary Civil Court powers, Intestate, Testamentary, and Matrimonial Jurisdiction. ...	...	...	...	187	...	...

A.

DISTRICTS.)

in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction for the Year 1287 *Fasli.*

UNCONTESTED.							CONTESTED.				PENDING.						AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CASE.	
In favour of plaintiff.			In favour of defendant.															
Ex parte.	On confession, compromise or Panchayat.	Total.	Compromised and withdrawn.	Dismissed for default.	Total.	Total uncontested.	Judgment for plaintiff.	Judgment for defendant.	Total.	Total disposed of.	Under six months.	More than six months.	More than twelve months.	Total.	Percentage of cases disposed of.	Distribution of business of each class of courts.	Uncontested cases.	Contested cases.
																	Days.	Days.
367	1,375	1,742	583	362	1,145	2,887	2,204	392	2,596	5,558	915	160	65	1,140	82·8	70·3	92	99
49	56	105	19	49	68	173	68	28	96	278	99	13	31	143	66·0	3·5	140	153
12	16	28	9	26	35	63	51	14	65	148	29	3	8	40	78·7	1·6	183	194
1	9	10	8	23	31	41	56	16	72	116	37	16	19	72	61·7	1·4	266	255
95	174	269	94	149	243	512	324	158	482	1,191	72	...	1	73	94·2	12·7	28	58
...	10	10	2	95	97	107	190	70	260	368	65	23	59	147	71·4	4·7	60	79
...	...	...	...	32	32	32	26	9	35	70	32	9	10	51	57·8	·8	142	199
...	95	95	...	35	35	130	43	131	174	325	110	2	270	382	45·9	3·9	208	270
9	13	22	5	8	13	35	28	8	36	151	31	7	7	45	77·2	·9	68	140
583	1,748	2,281	720	979	1,699	3,980	2,990	826	3,816	8,205	1,390	233	470	2,093	79·9	...	104	107
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	...	...		10	94·8	...	...	...
Bombay...1877-78 A. D.															80·5	...	15·7	33·5
Madras do. ...															83·3	...	...	...
Bérar do. ...															94·9	...	21·2	38·2
Nagpur do. ...															94·05	...	19·1	28·2
Mysore do. ...															91 9	...	31·0	55·0

CIVIL.

Statement showing the Execution of Decrees in the Courts

CLASS OF COURTS.	Applications to execute decrees.				Decrees.		
	Pending at the end of last year.	Filed during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Completely executed.	Partially executed.	Total.
Tahsildars' Courts	717	1,897	...	2,614	1,066	316	1,382
Third Talukdars' Courts	74	149	...	223	70	13	83
Second do. do.	39	48	...	87	16	23	39
First do. do.	136	111	...	247	81	11	92
City Civil Court	453	1,716	...	2,169	273	207	480
Kazi's Court	57	223	...	280	116	27	143
Arab Court	65	100	...	165	20	11	31
Insolvency Court	166	110	...	276	3	17	20
Divani Buzurg and *Majlis Alia Adalat* or High Court, Original Side	159	163	...	322	18	9	27
Total.....	1,866	4,517	...	6,383	1,663	634	2,297
Suburban Court of Judicature	...	...	...	65	46	...	46

B.

of Civil Jurisdiction during the Year 1287 *Fasli.*

Struck off in default.	By fixing instalments.	Compromised.	Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of execution of decrees.	Nature and number of coercive processes issued.			
						Imprisonment of persons.	Attachment of movable and immovable property.	Sale of movable property.	Sale of immovable property.
319	49	227	1,977	637	52·8	1	181	86	11
28	11	8	130	93	37·2	.....	22	7	6
14	1	4	58	29	44·8	.....	9	1	2
55	2	5	154	93	37·2	.....	8	2	1
825	322	146	1,773	396	22·1	32	462	293	28
58	1	31	233	47	51·0	19	18	10	...
44	1	45	131	44	16·7	.....	15	13	1
30	26	16	92	184	7·2	5	25	23	...
75	13	56	171	151	8·3	6	23	14	1
1,448	426	538	4,709	1,674	35·9	63	763	449	50
.....	.....	9	55	10	84·6	.....	.....	.....	50

Bombay 1877-78 A. D.	.....	29·9
Madras	do.	86·8
Berar	do.	43·9
Nagpur	do.	49·7
Mysore	do.	87·3

CIVIL

Statement showing the Business of the Civil

CLASS OF APPELLATE COURTS.	Number of courts.	Number of judges.	Remaining at the end of last years.	Received by transfer.	Received from Appellate Courts (remanded).	Instituted during the year.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other courts.	Rejected or returned.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
First Talukdars' or District Courts	17	33	234	...	17	586	837	...	4
Sadar Talukdars' or Divisional Courts	5	10	81	...	18	180	279	....	10
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Appellate Side	1	5	106	...	16	277	399	...	...
Total.....	23	48	421	...	51	1,043	1,515	...	14

C.

Appellate Courts in the Year 1287 *Fasli.*

Uncontested.			Contested.						Pending.					Average duration of each case.	
Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn or compromised.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reserved or modified.	Remanded.	Total.	Total disposed of.	Percentage of cases disposed of.	Within three months.	Within six months.	Within one year.	Over one year.	Total pending.	In present year.	In last year.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
														Days.	Days.
15	31	46	306	245	90	641	691	82·5	1	38	1	8	140	165	159
14	10	24	92	53	18	163	197	70·5	52	20	5	5	82	159	166
5	9	14	89	42	62	193	207	51·5	78	61	27	26	192	129	115
34	50	84	487	340	170	997	1,095	71·3	131	119	33	39	420	129	134

CIVIL

Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil
in the Year

CLASS OF COURTS.	On written obligation.	On un-written obligation.	On account stated.	Claims for profit or loss in partnership.	Claims for recovery of money or movables entrusted to an agent.	Claims for value of articles sold or mortgage money of immovable property.	Claims for value of movables.	Claims for salary due or pleaders' fees.	Claims for rent of a house or the produce of contract.
Tahsildars' Courts	2,856	1,165	399	179	15	74	164	43	67
Third Talukdars' Courts	112	86	9	6	3	2	7	3	1
Second do. do.	25	36	1	2	...	...	2	...	...
First do. do.	13	30	2	3	1	...	2	...	1
City Civil Court	161	69	151	10	6	69	216	62	51
Kazi's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arab Court	89	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Insolvency Court	77	66	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diwani Busurg and *Majlis Alia Adalat* or High Court, Original Side	23	13	3	...	...	3	4	2	2
Total	3,376	1,405	566	202	25	148	395	110	122
Suburban Court of Judicature,	177			1	...	...	...	...	4

D.

Suits instituted in the Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction 1287 Fasli.

Claims for breach of contract.	Claims for damages.	Claims for dower, maintenance and guardianship of minors.	Claims for enforcement of matrimonial rights	Claims for Watan rights and Rustm and Yeomiah.	Claims relating to religious endowments.	Claims relating to religion and caste.	Claims for inheritance and adoption.	Claims relating to administration of trust.	Claims relating to gifts.	Claims relating to wills.	Claims for sale including foreclosure.	Claims for mortgage and redemption.	Claims for right of pre-emption.	Claims for recovery of possession.	Other claims relating to cash or movable property.	Other claims relating to immovable property.	Claims on decrees of British Courts.	Total cases instituted.
59	42	15	1	92	4	1	3	3	125	...	19	14	5	13	2	...	...	5,360
...	3	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	261
...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	...	...	87
...	2	13	13	7	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	103
22	4	3	4	14	3	1	4	2	35	...	6	23	...	42	30	...	...	1,003
...	...	135	89	...	...	...	13	...	...	2	...	...	7	...	71	40	...	357
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	94
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	140
...	...	4	5	1	1	...	19	2	1	1	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	93
81	50	170	112	147	9	2	42	7	163	2	27	46	13	59	127	40	...	7,503
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	187

CIVIL

Statement showing the Value of Suits disposed of in the

CLASS OF COURTS.	Below Rs. 16.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 300.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 20,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 50,000.
Tahsildars' Courts	1,480	2,434	1,435	...	2	...	...	...
Third Talukdars' Courts	...	3	3	251	...	...	...	...
Second do. do.	...	...	...	18	64	...	...	...
First do. do.	...	2	1	10	2	43	17	2
City Civil Court	212	267	277	146	55	...	...	...
Kazi's Court	2	14	26	26	25	14	7	3
Arab Court	...	19	19	20	9	17	7	1
Insolvency Court	5	29	41	32	13	14	7	2
Divani Busurg and *Majlis Alia Adalat* or High Court, Original Side	...	...	...	1	...	36	24	5
Total	1,699	2,768	1,802	504	170	124	62	13
Suburban Court of Judicature	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

E.

Courts of Civil Jurisdiction during the Year 1287 Fasli.

Not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.	Upwards of Rs. 1,00,000.	Not of cases without value.	Total number of suits.	Total value of suits.	Average value of each suit excluding cases without value.
.....	.....	17	5,368	4,01,975 0 10	75 1 11
.....	.....	5	262	1,55,737 11 4	605 15 8
.....	.....	.....	82	1,04,891 4 1	1,278 5 11
.....	.....	22	99	3,13,977 8 1	4,077 10 1
.....	.....	51	1,008	2,40,743 8 1	251 9 0
1	5	234	357	39,25,964 2 11	31,918 6 6
1	.....	1	94	2,45,600 15 6	2,640 13 11
.....	1	2	146	3,48,016 6 9	1,722 5 4
4	3	19	92	61,40,199 9 6	84,112 5 2
6	9	351	7,508	1,18,77,046 3 1	1,660 14 4
.....	.....	.....	187	1,27,986 0 0	*251 0 0

* Exclusive of the pauper suit valued at Rs. 81,000.

CIVIL

Statement showing the Costs of Litigation in

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of cases decided.	Amount claimed.	Value of stamped paper for plaints.	Value of stamped paper for other purposes.	Pleaders' fees.
Tahsildars' Courts	5,640	3,39,280 11 7	25,345 8 0	3,225 14 0	3,272 6 4
Third Talukdars' Courts	200	1,50,858 14 8	7,580 0 0	452 0 0	1,200 7 10
Second do. do.	120	1,35,677 2 4	4,236 0 0	270 0 0	1,036 10 5
First do. do.	705	4,86,010 5 3	12,002 8 0	771 12 0	4,700 0 10
Sadar or Divisional Civil Courts	121	1,24,846 2 11	6,002 0 0	354 12 0	189 1 4
City Civil Court	994	2,57,869 14 10	7,426 0 0	630 14 0	2,055 14 8
Kazi's Court	207	12,09,600 14 0	1,312 0 0	305 8 0	.....
Arab Court	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insolvency Court	320	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jurant Bazary and *Majlis Ala Adalat* or High Court, Original Side	71	5,17,398 10 3	5,175 8 0	102 0 0	2,330 15 4
High Court, Appellate Side ..	207	6,90,078 2 9	13,002 0 0	3,083 0 0	3,277 0 4
Total ...	*3,506	30,88,337 0 5	82,557 8 0	9,780 12 0	19,148 14 7
Subordinate Court of Judicature.	177	.....	.....	.....	Particulars

* Excluding Arab and

F.

the Courts of Civil Justice for 1287 *Fasli.*

Diet for witnesses.	Talbana.	Miscellaneous.	Total costs.	Average costs of each case.	Percentage on value claimed.
68 8 0	2,177 7 4	97 1 1	34,186 7 0	6 0 11	10·7
1 4 0	224 0 0	3 12 0	9,332 8 10	34 11 1	5·2
2 0 6	120 0 10	7 8 0	6,688 2 9	53 1 3	4·9
24 8 0	308 15 0	370 15 3	19,174 11 1	27 3 2	3·9
.....	0 14 0	3 0 0	4,539 11 4	27 6 3	3·6
3 12 0	4 0 0	10 12 0	10,730 4 9	10 12 9	4·1
.....	.....	139 0 0	1,819 8 0	4 15 9	·14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	0 12 0	8,669 3 4	122 1 7	1·6
.....	77 14 0	282 4 0	30,513 3 4	108 13 0	3·3
98 14 6	2,919 9 3	921 1 4	1,15,059 11 7	13 6 2	3·9
not given.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Insolvency Court suits.

CIVIL

(DIVANI

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of courts.	Number of judges.	Powers of courts.	Suits pending from last year.	Received by transfer.	Instituted within the year.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaints rejected or returned.
Tahsildars' Courts	108	103	Suits not exceeding Rs. 300...	1,144	187	5,549	6,880	8	31
Third Talukdars' Courts.	19	19	Do. Rs. 1,000..	143	26	315	484	5	12
Second do. do.	22	22	Do. Rs. 2,000...	39	26	102	167	8	11
First do. do.	17	33	Above Rs. 2,000	72	12	67	151	5	4
City Civil Court.....	1	5	Not exceeding Rs. 2,000 ...	73	163	1,139	1,375	91	98
Kazi's Court	1	1	Inheritance and matrimonial...	147	15	373	535	...	...
Arab Court.....	1	1	Arab disputes	51	...	45	96	...	...
Insolvency Court	1	5	Insolvency cases	382	...	701	1,083	...	61
Divani Busurg and *Majlis Alia Adalat* or High Court, Original Side ...	1	3	Above Rs. 2,000	45	4	64	113	...	18
Total...	166	192		2,096	433	8,355	10,884	117	235
Suburban Court of Judicature	1	1	Ordinary Civil Court powers Intestate, Testamentary, and Matrimonial Jurisdiction.		No information received				

A.

DISTRICTS.)

in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction for the Year 1288 *Fasli.*

	UNCONTESTED.						CONTESTED.				PENDING.						AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CASE.	
	In favor of Plaintiff.			In favor of defendant.														
Exparte.	On Confession, Compromise or Panchayat.	Total.	Compromised and withdrawn.	Dismissed for default.	Total.	Total uncontested	Judgment for plaintiff.	Judgment for defendant.	Total	Total disposed of.	Under six months.	More than six months.	More than twelve months.	Total.	Percentage of cases disposed of.	Distribution of business of each class of Court.	Uncontested cases.	Contested cases.
545	1,484	2,029	640	765	1,411	3,440	1,996	340	2,345	5,824	735	256	65	1,056	84·6	67·4	84·5	90·5
65	54	119	35	55	90	209	89	20	109	333	104	37	8	149	69·2	3·8	168·0	193·0
11	15	26	15	10	25	51	26	10	36	103	41	18	2	61	63·4	1·2	122·1	98·0
3	2	5	7	26	33	38	38	15	53	100	33	8	10	51	66·2	1·1	208·7	286·0
121	219	340	144	148	292	632	324	173	497	1,318	55	2	...	57	95·8	15·2	22·0	38·1
7	8	15	5	113	118	133	169	68	237	370	85	28	52	165	69·1	4·4	163·8	99·6
...	...	...	1	13	14	14	29	4	33	47	18	4	27	49	48·9	0·6	252·9	203·8
14	37	51	...	158	158	209	173	26	199	469	285	190	139	614	43·3	5·4	330·4	462·9
8	8	16	2	20	22	38	14	8	22	78	26	3	6	35	69·1	0·9	172·6	228·9
774	1,827	2,601	855	1,308	2,168	4,764	2,858	673	3,531	8,647	1,382	546	309	2,237	79·4	100	96·4	113·4

CIVIL

Statement showing the Execution of Decrees in the Courts

CLASS OF COURTS.	Applications to execute decrees.				Decrees.		
	Pending at the end of last year.	Filed during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Completely executed.	Partially executed.	Total.
Tahsildars' Courts	637	2,187	...	2,824	1,086	333	1,419
Third Talukdars' Courts	93	137	...	23	55	12	67
Second do. do.	29	38	...	67	15	2	17
First do. do.	93	44	...	137	26	8	34
City Civil Court	396	1,767	...	2,163	258	392	650
Kazi's Court	47	185	...	232	73	15	88
Arab Court	44	133	...	177	18	46	64
Insolvency Court	184	156	...	34	6	7	13
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side	151	124	...	275	64	24	88
Total	1,674	4,771	...	6,445	1,601	839	2,440
Suburban Court of Judicature	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B.

of Civil Jurisdiction during the Year 1288 *Fasli.*

Struck off in default.	By fixing instalments.	Compromised.	Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of execution of decrees.	Nature and number of coercive processes issued.			
						Imprisonment of persons.	Attachment of movable and immovable property.	Sale of movable property.	Sale of immovable property.
334	85	208	2,046	778	72·4	46	91	76	9
87	15	12	131	99	56·9	.....	8	4	1
18	1	2	33	34	49·2	.....	3	.....	.....
27	4	11	76	61	55·4	.....	2	2	.....
753	85	326	1,814	349	83·8	44	29	306	23
58	.....	11	152	80	65·5	11	1	3	.....
15	12	40	131	46	74·0	1	17	8	1
48	16	14	91	249	26·7	.....	.....	29	.....
81	9	.....	178	97	64·7	1	9	51	4
1,361	227	634	4,652	1,798	72·1	103	161	479	38
No information received.			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CIVIL

Statement showing the Business of the Civil

CLASS OF APPELLATE COURTS.	Number of courts.	Number of judges.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Received from Appellate Courts (remanded).	Instituted during the year.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other courts.	Rejected or returned.
First Talukdars' or District Courts	17	33	146	...	8	436	590	....	8
Sadar Talukdars' or Divisional Courts	5	10	82	...	18	161	256	...	15
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Appellate Side.....	1	5	192	...	6	132	330	...	...
Total.....	23	48	420	...	37	729	1,176	...	23

C.

Appellate Courts in the Year 1288 *Fasli.*

Uncontested.			Contested.						Pending.					Average duration of each case.	
Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn or compromised.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed or modified.	Remanded.	Total.	Total disposed of.	Percentage of cases disposed of.	Within three months.	Within six months.	Within one year.	Over one year.	Total pending.	In present year.	In last year.
														Days.	Days.
21	19	40	173	141	79	393	441	74·7	67	34	41	7	149	77	165
21	3	24	57	64	5	126	165	64·4	30	19	29	13	91	87	159
15	10	25	92	47	62	201	226	68·4	34	33	...	36	104	199	129
57	32	89	322	252	146	720	832	70·7	131	86	70	56	344	122	129

CIVIL

Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil in the Year

CLASS OF COURTS.	On written obligation.	On un-written obligation.	On account stated.	Claim for profits or loss in partnership.	Claim for recovery of money or movables entrusted to an agent.	Claim for value of articles sold or mortgage money of immovable property.	Claim for value of movables.	Claim for salary dues or pleaders' fees.	Claim for rent of a house or the produce of contract.
Tahsildars' Courts.....	2,127	494	1,188	120	15	57	80	29	50
Third Talukdars' Courts	141	4	119	2	1	1	4	...	2
Second do. do.	39	3	38	7	1	...	3	1	...
First do. do.	3	2	21	...	...	...	5	...	...
City Civil Court.....	191	144	68	12	...	8	296	52	24
Kazi's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arab Court.....	33	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Insolvency Court	338	6	345	1	...	...	...	1	6
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side	12	9	13	4	...	2	...	...	7
Total.....	2,884	665	1,793	146	17	69	388	83	89
Suburban Court of Judicature...									

D.

Suits instituted in the Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction 1288 ***Fasli.***

Claim for breach of contract.	Claim for damages.	Claim for dower, maintenance and guardianship of minors.	Claim for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Claims for Watan rights and Rushm and Yeomiah.	Claims relating to religious endowments.	Claims relating to religion and caste.	Claims for inheritance and adoption.	Claims relating to administration of trust.	Claims relating to gifts.	Claims relating to wills.	Claims for sale including foreclosure.	Claims for mortgage and redemption.	Claims for right of pre-emption.	Claims for recovery of possession.	Other claims relating to cash or movable property.	Other claims relating to immovable property.	Claims on decrees of British courts.	Total cases instituted.
94	19	19	5	82	4	2	31	...	14	...	71	3	4	11	14	16	...	5,549
...	1	7	...	22	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	315
...	3	1	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
...	1	9	3	14	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	67
23	7	8	4	18	3	1	6	...	64	...	1	9	...	19	176	5	...	1,139
...	...	165	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	121	28	...	373
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	46
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	701
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	3	1	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	64
119	31	209	62	140	9	3	54	3	82	...	72	20	13	36	319	49	...	8,355

No information received

CIVIL

Statement showing the Value of Suits instituted in the

CLASS OF COURTS.	Below Rs. 16.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 300.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 20,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 50,000.
Tahsildars' Courts	1,712	2,488	1,393	...	...	...	...	...
Third Talukdars' Courts	...	...	...	312	...	...	...	...
Second do. do.	...	...	...	10	90	...	...	...
First do. do.	...	...	1	5	...	33	13	3
City Civil Court	221	336	313	131	59	...	...	...
Kazi's Court	...	27	42	30	15	12	17	2
Arab Court	...	4	12	6	5	9	5	1
Insolvency Court	21	196	132	159	67	54	48	9
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side	...	...	...	...	...	39	13	3
Total	1,954	3,001	1,893	653	236	147	101	16
Suburban Court of Judicature						No	information	

E.

Courts of Civil Jurisdiction during the Year 1288 *Fasli.*

Not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.	Upwards of Rs. 1,00,000.	No. of cases without value.	Total number of suits.	Total value of suits.	Average value of each suit excluding cases without value.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	6	5,549	4,38,383 12 5	79 1 5
.....	.....	3	315	2,03,003 4 3	647 7 1
.....	.....	2	102	1,40,734 3 0	1,406 5 5
1	.....	11	67	4,03,968 15 11	7,213 11 3
.....	.....	79	1,139	2,53,486 0 1	239 2 2
.....	3	225	373	9,67,061 13 9	6,534 5 6
2	.....	1	45	2,74,656 14 4	6,242 9 9
4	1	10	701	15,36,971 2 9	2,224 4 4
.....	4	.....	64	1,11,10,669 9 0	1,73,604 3 4
7	8	337	8,355	1,53,27,955 11 5	1,911 11 1

received.

CIVIL

Statement showing the Costs of Litigation in

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of cases decided.	Amount claimed.	Value of stamp paper for plaints.	Value of stamp paper for other purposes.	Pleaders' fees.
Tahsildars' Courts	5,785	2,44,452 5 3	17,639 8 0	2,678 8 9	3,283 15 9
Third Talukdars' Courts	318	1,88,806 10 6	9,319 0 0	999 12 0	2,305 6 7
Second do. do.	87	1,13,350 9 4	4,028 4 0	298 7 0	761 10 4
First do. do.	324	5,81,297 9 9	19,526 12 0	1,290 1 0	6,961 12 11
Sadar or Divisional Civil Courts	150	1,17,260 12 5	3,559 0 0	338 4 0	292 7 10
City Civil Court	1,129	2,48,510 10 3	10,160 12 0	760 1 0	4,120 1 0
Kazi's Court	370	12,72,675 0 6	1,751 0 0	206 0 0	1,780 5 0
Arab Court	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insolvency Court	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side	60	61,55,855 7 1	6,312 0 0	150 0 0	2,321 3 11
High Court, Appellate Side	226	7,92,336 0 0	6,915 8 0	2,504 0 0	8,215 4 0
Total	8,649	97,14,547 1 1	79,211 12 0	9,225 1 9	30,042 3 4
Suburban Court of Judicature					Particulars not

F.

the Courts of Civil Justice for 1288 *Fasli.*

Diet for witnesses.	Talbana.	Miscellaneous.	Total costs.	Average costs of each case.	Percentage on value claimed.
166 2 0	2,274 15 7	180 15 9	26,224 1 10	4 8 6	10·72
85 5 0	291 8 5	6 6 0	13,007 6 0	40 14 5	6·88
.....	100 13 3	10 11 0	5,199 13 7	59 12 3	4·58
44 6 0	338 6 0	202 12 9	28,364 2 8	54 2 0	4·87
.....	6 8 0	.....	4,196 3 10	27 15 6	3·57
.....	.....	15 5 6	15,056 3 6	13 5 6	6·05
.....	.....	.....	3,737 5 0	10 1 7	·21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	8,783 3 11	146 6 2	·14
.....	10 0 0	56 0 0	17,700 12 0	78 5 1	2·23
295 13 0	3,022 3 3	472 3 0	1,22,269 4 4	14 2 2	1·25

given.

CIVIL

(DIVANI

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of courts.	Number of judges.	Powers of courts.	Suits pending from last year.	Received by transfer.	Instituted within the year.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other courts.	Plaints rejected or returned.
Tahsildars' Courts	103	103	Suits not exceeding Rs. 300...	1,056	137	5,622	6,815	19	49
Third Talukdars' Courts..	19	19	Do. „ 1,000...	149	71	317	537	9	7
Second do. do. ...	22	22	Do. „ 2,000...	61	16	114	191	4	9
First do. do. ...	17	33	Above Rs. 2,000	51	9	94	154	1	...
City Civil Court	1	5	Not exceeding 2,000	57	172	1,106	1,335	82	73
Kazi's Court.....	1	1	Inheritance and matrimonial...	165	3	353	521	...	...
Arab Court	1	1	Arab disputes	49	...	59	108	12	21
Insolvency Court.....	1	5	Insolvency cases	614	33	434	1,081	...	104
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side ...	1	3	Above Rs. 2,000	35	8	58	101	...	11
Total.....	...	...	.....	2,237	449	8,157	10,843	127	274
Suburban Court of Judicature.	1	1	Ordinary Civil Court powers, Intestate, Testamentary, and Matrimonial Jurisdiction.	...	...	...	159	...	...

A.

DISTRICTS.)

in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction for the Year 1289 *Fasli.*

UNCONTESTED.							CONTESTED.				PENDING.						AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CASE.	
In favor of plaintiff.			In favor of defendant.															
Exparte.	On confession, compromised or Panchayat.	Total.	Compromised and withdrawn.	Dismissed for default.	Total.	Total uncontested.	Judgment for plaintiff.	Judgment for defendant.	Total.	Total disposed of.	Under six months.	More than six months.	More than twelve months.	Total.	Percentage of cases disposed of.	Distribution of business of each class of courts.	Uncontested cases.	Contested cases.
																	Days.	Days
436	1,474	1,910	689	738	1,427	3,337	2,180	305	2,485	5,890	728	151	46	925	86·3	66·4	72·4	90·0
40	62	102	34	68	102	204	133	33	166	386	101	33	17	151	71·8	4·3	132·5	171·3
8	11	19	9	20	29	48	45	14	59	120	43	23	5	71	62·8	1·2	149·1	219·5
7	8	15	11	22	33	48	58	11	69	118	27	3	6	36	76·6	1·3	194·3	260·8
149	185	334	164	166	330	664	318	142	460	1,279	56	...	...	56	94·6	14·4	23·5	39·9
10	9	19	...	114	114	133	172	41	213	346	163	12	...	175	66·4	4·0	70·4	118·8
...	...	...	...	28	28	28	26	5	31	92	4	...	12	16	85·1	1·3	338·1	388·7
16	32	48	...	137	137	185	118	169	287	576	76	178	251	505	53·2	6·3	393·4	358·1
5	3	8	3	13	16	24	37	13	50	85	11	4	1	16	84·1	0·8	99·5	156·0
671	1,784	2,455	910	1,306	2,216	4,671	3,087	733	3,820	8,893	1,209	404	338	1,951	82·0	100	84·4	117·5
14	44	58	6	6	12	70	44	32	76	146	...	...	..	13	...	...	...	...

CIVIL

Statement showing the Execution of Decrees in the Courts

CLASS OF COURTS.	APPLICATIONS TO EXECUTE DECREES.				DE-
	Pending at the end of last year.	Filed during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Completely executed.
Tahsildars' Courts	778	2,563	.....	3,341	1,431
Third Talukdars' Courts	99	141	.....	240	65
Second Talukdars' Courts	34	58	.....	92	14
First Talukdars' Courts	61	49	.....	110	14
City Civil Court	340	1,557	.....	1,906	333
Kazi's Court	80	204	.....	284	91
Arab Court	46	143	.....	189	30
Insolvency Court	249	167	.....	416	80
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side.	97	79	.....	176	19
Total	1,708	4,961	.....	6,754	1,016
Suburban Court of Judicature	.....	90	2	92	8

B.

of Civil Jurisdiction during the Year 1289 *Fasli.*

CASES.								NATURE AND NUMBER OF COERCIVE PROCESSES ISSUED.			
Partially executed.	Total.	Struck off in default.	By fixing instalments.	Compromised.	Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of execution of decrees.	Imprisonment of persons.	Attachment of movable and immovable property.	Sale of movable property.	Sale of immovable property.
345	1,776	390	80	277	2,483	918	72·5	..	640	91	27
23	68	20	32	10	159	61	66·2	...	4	1	3
9	23	3	3	8	36	56	39·1	...	3	6	1
11	25	20	1	9	55	55	50·0	...	10	1	.....
304	597	651	105	270	1,032	274	85·6	19	32	301	28
17	108	21	13	10	100	134	50·3	9	3	9	.....
49	62	15	10	46	133	56	70·3	1	14	27	.....
23	58	20	16	33	127	289	30·5	...	...	11	.....
14	20	45	15	...	80	69	48·8	...	3	14	4
846	2,709	1,094	274	681	4,811	1,043	71·8	29	719	401	63
5	8	0	...	22	30	50	39·3	...	24	2	5

CIVIL

Statement showing the Business of the Civil

CLASS OF APPELLATE COURTS.	Number of courts.	Number of judges.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Received from appellate courts (remanded).	Instituted during the year.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other courts.	Rejected or returned.
First Talukdars' or District Courts	17	34	149	...	27	441	617	...	10
Sadar Talukdars' or Divisional Courts	5	10	91	...	12	146	249	...	...
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Appellate Side.....	1	3	104	...	30	198	332	...	...
Total.....	23	47	344	...	69	785	1,198	...	10

C.

Appellate Courts in the Year 1289 *Fasli.*

Uncontested.			Contested.						Pending.					Average duration of each case.	
Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn or compromised.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed or modified.	Remanded.	Total.	Total disposed of.	Percentage of cases disposed of.	Within three months.	Within six months.	Within one year.	Over one year.	Total pending.	In present year.	In last year.
														Days.	Days.
27	20	47	222	170	80	472	529	85·8	50	15	10	12	87	262	77
31	8	39	67	50	9	126	165	66·2	38	16	14	24	84	89	87
20	7	27	111	69	36	216	243	73·19	34	29	7	19	89	200	199
78	35	113	400	289	125	814	937	78·27	122	60	31	55	260	231	121

CIVIL

Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil in the Year

CLASS OF COURTS.	On written obligation.	On un-written obligation.	On account stated.	Claims for profits or loss in partnership.	Claims for recovery of money or movables entrusted to an agent.	Claims for value of articles sold or mortgage money of immovable property.	Claims for value of movables.	Claims for salary due or pleaders' fees.	Claims for rent of a house or the produce of contract.
Tahsildars' Courts	3,208	386	1,325	88	18	65	79	32	30
Third Talukdars' Courts	122	5	135	7	...	3	3	2	...
Second do.	30	7	40	6	...	1	...	2	...
First do.	26	4	24	5	...	...	3	1	1
City Civil Court.....	201	153	48	6	...	10	279	55	37
Kazi's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arab Court	57	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Insolvency Court	224	...	207	...	...	...	3	...	...
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side.....	15	5	5	1	1	2	2	...	2
Total.....	3,889	562	1,790	108	19	81	389	92	70
Suburban Court of Judicature.	42	19	...	...	...	38	...	...	15

D.

Suits instituted in the Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction 1289 *Fasli.*

Claims for breach of contract.	Claims for damages.	Claims for dower, maintenance and guardianship of minors.	Claims for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Claims for Watan rights and Rusum and Yeomiah.	Claims relating to religious endowments.	Claims relating to religion and caste.	Claims for inheritance and adoption.	Claims relating to administration of trust.	Claims relating to gifts.	Claims relating to wills.	Claims for sale including foreclosure.	Claims for mortgage and redemption.	Claims for right of pre-emption.	Claims for recovery of possession.	Other claims relating to cash or movable property.	Other claims relating to immovable property.	Claims on decrees of British courts.	Total cases instituted.
70	19	14	3	62	30	2	32	2	30	5	4	20	4	2	60	22	...	5,622
...	...	1	...	22	1	...	10	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	317
...	2	2	2	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	114
...	1	7	1	16	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	94
8	8	10	3	12	5	...	...	...	57	...	3	4	...	24	176	12	...	1,100
...	...	122	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	197	21	...	353
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	434
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	4	4	...	1	4	...	3	3	...	...	59
78	30	150	16	121	47	2	50	6	92	5	9	29	10	29	444	57	...	8,157
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	6	...	159

CIVIL

Statement showing the Value of Suits instituted in the Courts

CLASS OF COURTS.	Below Rs. 16.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 300.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 20,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 50,000
Tahsildars' Courts	1,659	2,514	1,433	...	...	...	...	...
Third Talukdars' Courts	...	2	...	299	...	...	...	...
Second do.	...	...	1	13	104	...	...	...
First do.	...	...	3	12	10	57	14	2
City Civil Court	251	339	283	139	43	...	...	...
Isaf's Court	3	6	20	25	25	14	10	3
Amb Court.....	...	3	3	14	19	13	4	1
Insolvency Court	9	101	88	95	47	42	37	9
Ais Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side	...	...	...	1	...	37	14	3
Total.....	1,923	2,965	1,837	598	248	163	79	18
Urban Court of Judicature	72	57	34	26	7	7	1	...

E.

of Civil Jurisdiction during the Year 1289 *Fasli.*

Not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.	Upwards of Rs. 1,00,000.	No. of cases without value.	Total number of suits.	Total value of suits.	Average value of each suit excluding cases without value.
.....	.....	10	5,616	4,05,051 15 0	72 4 0
.....	.....	.....	301	1,87,741 6 11	623 11 7
.....	.....	4	122	1,54,215 14 11	1,306 14 7
.....	.....	10	108	3,57,120 1 10	3,644 1 8
.....	.....	51	1,106	2,13,282 7 10	202 2 7
2	.....	237	353	54,07,419 14 8	4,719 2 2
1	.....	1	59	2,27,691 8 6	3,925 11 5
4	1	1	434	13,93,421 7 6	3,215 13 1
1	1	1	58	7,38,739 2 6	12,960 5 4
8	4	315	8,157	90,83,683 15 8	1,158 6 0
.....	.....	.....	159	75,332 13 5	473 12 8

CIVIL

Statement showing the Costs of Litigation in

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of cases decided.	Amount claimed.	Value of stamp paper for plaints.	Value of stamp paper for other purposes.	Pleaders' fees.
Tahsildars' Courts	5,887	2,13,929 12 10	26,103 4 0	3,977 10 6	4,233 5 0
Third Talukdars' Courts	360	1,94,426 5 9	9,508 0 0	1,060 10 0	1,894 15 4
Second do.	134	1,27,255 14 3	4,868 0 0	643 15 0	1,849 9 1
First do.	631	7,02,003 4 4	14,655 12 0	957 6 0	4,745 5 2
Sadar or Divisional Civil Courts.	138	1,47,641 10 4	5,051 0 0	521 14 0	305 8 9
City Civil Court	1,124	2,31,274 10 7	12,210 2 0	977 9 3	5,150 5 9
Kasi's Court	340	20,71,021 15 2	735 0 0	184 0 0	605 0 0
Arab Court	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insolvency Court	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side	74	12,44,024 14 6	9,888 0 0	222 12 0	5,030 14 1
High Court, Appellate Side	243	59,62,100 5 2	7,342 0 0	2,810 0 0	7,137 15 10
Total	8,887	1,08,94,847 12 11	90,211 2 0	11,361 12 9	31,100 15 0
Suburban Court of Judicature.	141	54,822 3 1	2,410 8 0	1,182 0 0	900 0 0

F.

the Courts of Civil Justice for 1289 *Fasli.*

Diet for witnesses.	Talkana.	Miscellaneous.	Total costs.	Average costs of each case.	Percentage on value claimed.
141 9 6	2,310 9 8	267 0 1	37,033 6 4	6 5 6	17·3
32 2 0	345 10 0	11 2 0	12,852 8 1	35 11 3	6·6
14 3 0	100 2 6	34 2 0	7,015 15 7	52 6 4	5·5
11 6 0	257 15 8	345 5 7	20,973 2 5	93 3 9	2·9
.....	.....	.....	5,933 6 9	43 0 6	4·02
.....	.....	86 7 0	18,433 8 0	16 6 0	7·9
.....	.....	.....	1,584 0 0	4 9 3	·07
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	44 0 0	15,744 10 1	212 12 2	1·2
.....	23 14 0	455 4 0	17,075 1 10	78 3 4½	·29
199 4 6	3,044 4 2	1,243 4 8	1,37,250 11 1	15 7 0	42·72
47 12 2	218 6 11	.....	4,855 6 7	33 4 1	8·93

CIVIL

(DIVANI

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of courts.	Number of judges.	Powers of courts.	Suits pending from last year.	Received by transfer.	Instituted within the year.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other courts.	Plaints rejected or returned.
Thasildars' Courts	103	103	Suits not exceeding Rs. 300...	325	208	5,889	6,522	4	30
Third Talukdars' Courts..	19	19	Do. „ 1,000...	151	46	212	409	8	7
Second do. do. ...	22	22	Do. „ 2,000...	71	17	86	174	11	3
First do. do. ...	17	33	Above Rs. 2,000	36	13	83	132	4	2
City Civil Court	1	5	Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.....	56	123	1,444	1,623	21	149
Kazi's Court.....	1	1	Inheritance and matrimonial...	175	5	372	552	...	...
Arab Court	1	1	Arab disputes	16	1	27	44	...	1
Insolvency Court	1	5	Insolvency cases	505	...	235	740	...	23
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side.	1	3	Above Rs. 2,000	16	8	59	83	1	4
Total.....	166	192	.....	1,951	421	7,907	10,370	49	219
Suburban Court of Judicature.	1	1	Ordinary civil court powers, intestate, testamentary, and matrimonial jurisdiction.	...	...	...	154	...	...

A.

DISTRICTS.)

in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction for the Year 1290 *Fasli.*

UNCONTESTED.							CONTESTED.				PENDING.						AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CASE.	
In favor of plaintiff.			In favor of defendant.															
Exparte.	On confession, compromise or Panchayat.	Total.	Compromised and withdrawn.	Dismissed for default.	Total.	Total uncontested.	Judgment for plaintiff.	Judgment for defendant.	Total.	Total disposed of	Under six months.	More than six months.	More than twelve months.	Total.	Percentage of cases disposed of.	Distribution of business of each class of courts.	Uncontested cases.	Contested cases.
																	Days	Days.
398	1,116	1,514	655	754	1,409	2,923	2,118	323	2,436	5,393	875	167	67	1,129	82·6	66·7	65	88
44	22	66	35	49	84	150	101	32	133	298	78	30	3	111	72·8	3·5	164	205
7	14	21	8	25	33	54	49	7	56	124	30	13	7	50	71·2	1·5	121	280
...	5	5	10	20	30	35	28	16	44	85	28	11	8	47	64·4	1·0	145	230
173	234	407	178	226	404	811	428	193	621	1,602	19	...	2	21	98·7	19·4	27	30
1	14	15	...	131	131	146	98	62	160	306	127	64	55	246	55·4	3·7	171	142
...	...	...	...	12	12	12	4	2	6	19	10	5	10	25	40·9	0·2	213	238
24	21	45	...	45	45	90	65	12	77	190	121	32	397	550	25·9	2·3	382	483
6	7	13	2	8	10	23	22	11	33	61	18	3	1	22	73·4	0·7	111	112
653	1,433	2,066	888	1,270	2,158	4,244	2,906	658	3,566	8,078	1,306	345	550	2,201	78·5	100	74	141
19	35	54	7	9	16	70	49	25	74	144	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...

CIVIL

Statement showing the Execution of Decrees in the Courts

CLASS OF COURTS.	APPLICATIONS TO EXECUTE DECREES.				DECREES.		
	Pending at the end of the last year.	Filed during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Completely executed.	Partially executed.	Total.
Tahsildars' Courts	918	2,317	...	3,235	1,210	344	1,554
Third Talukdars' Courts	81	275	...	356	73	53	126
Second Talukdars' Courts	56	64	...	120	27	14	41
First Talukdars' Courts	55	52	...	107	12	14	26
City Civil Court	274	2,040	...	2,314	305	425	730
Kazi's Court	124	135	...	259	81	5	86
Arab Court	56	145	...	201	18	58	76
Insolvency Court	289	97	...	386	13	28	41
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original side	90	92	...	182	18	20	38
Total	1,943	5,217	...	7,160	1,757	961	2,718
Suburban Court of Judicature	...	82	...	82	3	3	6

B.

of Civil Jurisdiction during the Year 1290 *Fasli.*

Struck off in default.	By fixing instalments.	Compromised.	Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of execution of decrees.	Nature and number of coercive processes issued.			
						Imprisonment of persons.	Attachment of movable and immovable property.	Sale of movable property.	Sale of immovable property.
333	100	203	2,190	1,045	67·6	.....	248	74	10
44	21	19	210	146	58·9	1	3	2	14
17	5	4	67	53	55·8	.....	8	.....	.....
8	13	1	48	59	44·8	.....	5	2	.....
856	160	395	2,141	178	92·5	15	20	429	29
53	13	11	168	96	62·9	.....	10	12	3
7	10	38	131	70	65·1	4	18	32	.....
2	7	20	70	316	18·1	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	22	.....	90	92	49·4	.....	13	23	4
1,350	351	691	5,110	2,050	71·3	20	325	574	60
56	.....	20	82	.....	100	.....	19	.....	4

CIVIL

Statement showing the business of the Civil

CLASS OF APPELLATE COURTS.	Number of Courts.	Number of Judges.	Remaining at the end of the last year.	Received by transfer.	Received from Appellate Courts (remanded).	Instituted during the year.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Rejected or returned.
First Talukdars' or District Courts	17	68	87	...	17	492	596	...	16
Sadar Talukdars' or Divisional Courts	5	10	84	...	7	181	282	...	8
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Appellate Side	1	8	89	...	33	258	370	...	...
Total....	23	46	(89)	...	57	878	1,188	...	19

C.

Appellate Courts in the Year 1290 Fasli.

Uncontested.			Contested.						Pending.					Average duration of each case.	
Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn or compromised.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed or modified.	Remanded.	Total.	Total disposed of.	Percentage of cases disposed of.	Within three months.	Within six months.	Within one year.	Over one year.	Total pending.	In the present year.	In the last year.
														Days.	Days.
22	27	59	177	148	62	387	463	77·5	70	24	28	9	134	105	263
18	3	21	70	67	7	144	165	75·0	25	7	3	14	54	93	99
10	8	24	150	71	44	271	295	79·7	30	23	9	7	75	105	209
46	38	104	409	280	113	802	925	77·8	127	54	45	37	263	129	231

Statement showing the number and description of Civil
in the Year

CLASS OF COURTS.	On written obligation.	On unwritten obligation.	On account stated.	Claims for profits or loss in partnership.	Claims for recovery of money or movables entrusted to an agent.	Claims for value of articles sold or mortgage money of immovable property.	Claims for value of movables.	Claims for salary due or pleaders' fees.	Claims for rent of a house or the produce of contract.
Tahsildars' Courts	3,078	335	1,197	92	88	60	111	27	65
Third Talukdars' Courts	77	12	75	7	2	2	2	...	4
Second do.	30	3	30	2	1	3	...	1	2
First do.	15	2	31	6	1	...	1	1	...
City Civil Court	271	246	80	4	...	19	313	111	81
Kazi's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arab Court	15	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Insolvency Court	158	...	66	...	...	4	2	1	...
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side	16	8	4	...	...	...	1	...	2
Total.....	3,660	609	1,492	111	92	88	430	141	154
Suburban Court of Judicature.	53	9	...	...	...	42	9	...	11

D.

Suits instituted in the Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction
1200 *Fasli.*

Claims for breach of contract.	Claims for damages.	Claims for dower, maintenance and guardianship of minors.	Claims for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Claims for Watan rights and *Enams* and *Yeomiah*.	Claims relating to religious endowments.	Claims relating to religion and caste.	Claims for inheritance and adoption.	Claims relating to administration of trust.	Claims relating to gifts.	Claims relating to wills.	Claims for sale including foreclosure.	Claims for mortgage and redemption.	Claims for right of pre-emption.	Claims for recovery of possession.	Other claims relating to cash or movable property.	Other claims relating to immovable property.	Claims or decrees of British Courts.	Total cases instituted.
62	23	9	12	6	7	2	43	3	3	...	13	5	1	3	65	20	...	5,389
2	1	3	1	18	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	212
...	...	3	2	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	80
1	2	4	3	7	3	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	83
16	1	6	7	7	5	1	2	...	43	1	...	17	...	27	165	19	...	1,444
...	...	70	109	...	1	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	68	79	...	373
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	235
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	2	5	...	...	2	...	3	6	2	...	59
81	27	95	134	103	19	3	99	5	53	1	13	26	6	33	310	122	...	7,907
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	2	...	154

CIVIL.

Statement showing the value of Suits instituted in the Courts

CLASS OF COURTS.	Below Rs. 16.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 300.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 20,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 50,000.
Tahsildars' Courts	1,800	2,389	1,297	...	...	...	...	...
Third Talukdars' Courts	...	...	...	211	...	...	...	...
Second do.	...	...	...	5	81	...	...	...
First do.	...	...	...	4	1	59	13	2
City Civil Court	457	440	290	133	51	...	...	...
Kazi's Court	4	16	20	31	13	7	12	9
Arab Court	9	1	4	6	1	2	1	...
Insolvency Court	...	42	53	71	26	22	7	3
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side	...	...	...	...	...	31	16	3
Total	2,270	2,788	1,664	461	178	131	51	17
Suburban Court of Judicature	38	51	45	14	6	2	1	2

E.

of Civil Jurisdiction during the Year 1290 *Fasli.*

Not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.	Upwards of Rs. 1,00,000.	No. of cases without value.	Total number of suits.	Total value of suits.	Average value of each suit excluding cases without value.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	3	5,389	3,72,327 8 7	69 2 1
.....	.....	1	212	1,38,185 11 0	651 6 5
.....	.....	86	86	1,25,916 14 11	1,464 2 4
.....	.....	4	83	4,01,052 11 0	5,084 3 3
.....	.....	73	1,444	2,44,422 7 1	178 4 5
2	6	252	372	21,35,529 2 1	17,796 1 2
1	.....	2	27	1,12,195 12 9	4,487 13 4
3	1	8	235	8,48,131 1 9	3,736 4 1
1	1	5	59	54,44,080 13 7	1,00,816 4 11
7	7	348	7,007	98,23,442 2 9	1,299 6 11
	1	1	154	1,20,685 3 11	790 1 7

CIVIL

Statement showing the Costs of ... the ... litigation ...

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of cases decided.	Amount claimed.	Value of stamped paper for plaints.	Value of stamped paper for other purposes.	Not exceeding Rs. 20,000.	Pleaders' fees.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	... p.	Rs. a. p.
Tahsildars' Courts.....	5,359	3,61,808 11 4	22,003 3 0	2,843 1	0	4,184 1 ...
Third Talukdars' Courts	283	1,77,529 9 4	6,993 12 0	562 6	... 0	1,327 1 ...
Second do.	110	1,43,343 13 11	4,779 15 0	426 12	13	3,005 ...
First do.	525	3,46,565 0 0	12,209 12 0	737 ...		4,831 ...
Sadar or Divisional Civil Courts.	165	1,68,422 14 6	6,188 4 0	528	0	1,906 ...
City Civil Court.....	1,432	2,38,693 9 10	9,912 4 0	910 7	12	3,569 0 ...
Kazi's Court	306	11,49,729 5 6	1,790 8 0	2,111 2	18 0	185 8 0
Arab Court.....	...	.....	.....	.....		.....
Insolvency Court	...	.....	.....	 2	7	.....
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side.....	56	4,07,486 2 5	6,462 0 0	192 0	18	5,847 14 ...
High Court, Appellate Side.....	273	10,79,077 11 1	7,242 0 0	2,816 0	0	15,471 0 ...
Total.....	8,509	40,72,661 10 11	77,581 10 0	11,127 14	51 0	39,326 7 ...
Suburban Court of Judicature..	157	1,36,208 3 8	4,371 0 0	1,057 8	0	1,...

Talbana.	Miscellaneous.	T al costs.	A C—80.	F 00
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	
2,235 12 4	602 13 1	31,805 14 9	5 15 1	
805 9 7	34 15 6	9, 11	34 1	
88 7 8	125 7 0	7,509 6 7	68 4 3	
233 0 1	245 13 6	17,811 15 0	133 14 0	
27 8 0	2 8 0	8,651 9 7	152 6 11	
.....	85 8 4	13,446 5 7	9 6 2	5
.....	.....	4,087 8 0	13 5 8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	145 13 0	12,347 11 4	235 10 9	3·10
5 10 0	12 3 6	25,546 13 6	93 9 3	2·16
2,895 15 8	1,255 1 11	1,81,407 8 3	15 7 1	
301 4 0	.....	8,037 15 8	51 3 2	

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various

CLASS OF COURTS.	Ordered to find or give		Fines imposed.	Forfeiture of recognizances.	Whipped.
	Recognizance.	Sureties.			
Police Patels	.....	.....	1,854	.....	.....
Tahsildars' Courts	1,647	280	3,794	74	5,392
Third Talukdars' Courts	334	126	306	7	820
Second do. do.	340	114	504	6	1,097
First do. do.	405	207	726	123	2,019
City Magistrate's Court	114	56	375	.....	238
Total	2,840	783	5,705	210	9,566
Sessions Courts.					
Divisional or Sessions Courts	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
High Court, Original Side	31	57	40	.....	.....
High Court as Court of Reference	1	11	12	2	.....
Total	32	68	65	2	.....
Customs Courts.					
Amins' Courts	2	.....	6	.....	.....
Muhtamims' Courts	2	.....	54	.....	.....
Talukdar's Court	.....	.....	64	.....	.....
Total	4	.....	124	.....	.....
Grand Total	2,876	851	5,894	212	9,566

* In this and similar cases punishment inflicted beyond the ordinary

D.

Criminal Tribunals during the Year 1287 *Fasli.*

Imprisonment during trial.	Imprisoned. Under one month.	Up to three months.	Up to six months.	Up to one year.	Up to two years.	Up to four years.	Up to ten years.	Up to fourteen years.	For life.	Capital punishment.	Total number of persons sentenced.
.....	135	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,989
611	1,087	486	177	*1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,549
46	164	291	205	89	3	*1	...	...	...	...	2,342
56	120	226	225	100	23	...	...	...	...	...	2,811
236	162	294	519	484	333	403	*12	...	...	...	5,923
46	235	319	240	126	31	26	...	...	...	...	1,806
995	1,768	1,616	1,366	750	390	430	12	...	...	...	26,431
13	.....	.....	1	2	15	59	70	...	...	...	173
11	3	15	37	41	66	74	90	15	*49	*9	538
.....	.....	.....	41	15	17	22	87	23	133	21	385
24	3	15	79	58	98	155	247	38	182	30	1,096
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
2	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
10	9	27	13	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	133
12	12	35	13	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	209
1,081	1,783	1,666	1,458	814	491	585	259	38	182	30	27,736

powers of the Court is for more than one offence but tried as one case.

CRIMINAL.

Statement of Crimes reported during the Year and Result of

CLASS OF COURTS.	Murder.			Manslaughter.			Other homicides.			Causing miscarriage.		
	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
Police Patels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsildars' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Third Talukdars' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Second do. do.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	6	...	6
First do. do.	122	2	2	102	4	5	46	5	10	25	5	15
City Magistrate's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	122	2	2	103	4	5	49	6	17	36	5	21
CUSTOMS.												
Amins' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muhtamims' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talukdars' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SESSIONS.												
Divisional or Sessions Courts	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
High Court, Original Side	11	31	6	20	40	13	5	10	6	...	...	...
High Court, as Court of Reference	72	46	8	156	76	37	44	23	14	2	1	1
Total	83	78	14	176	117	51	49	34	20	2	1	1
GRAND TOTAL	205	80	16	279	121	56	98	40	37	38	6	22

E.

Trial including Cases pending from last Year for 1287 *F.*

Offences against the state.			Dacoity and robbery.			Causing grievous hurt.			Kidnapping and selling minors.			House-breaking.			Danga and illegal confinement.		
No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	14	3	2	325	207	118	17	13	3	40	5	17	56	49	5
...	1	...	39	33	3	49	28	10	7	3	5	145	128	25	25	7	13
2	...	1	118	91	24	49	30	15	20	17	3	158	122	30	15	10	5
7	6	1	565	382	137	54	27	24	154	72	53	149	112	35	10	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	169	15	64
9	7	2	736	509	166	477	292	167	198	105	64	494	368	108	275	85	87
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	25	1	...	1	...	...	7	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	...	26	20	2	16	12	4	129	100	20	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	8	8	...	2	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	34	53	3	18	13	5	129	107	22	...	...	1	...	...	1
10	7	2	770	562	169	495	305	172	327	212	86	494	368	109	275	85	88

CRIMINAL

Statement of Crimes reported during the Year and Result of

CLASS OF COURTS.	Rape.			Theft.			Breach of trust.		
	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
Police Patels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsildars' Courts.....	24	17	5	4,300	3,401	882	21	14	6
Third Talukdars' Courts	5	1	2	526	405	123	10	8	...
Second do. do.	12	4	7	455	321	111	26	23	5
First do. do.	74	29	52	500	341	135	116	100	12
City Magistrate's Court	...	...	...	1,123	807	163	3	...	2
Total	115	51	66	6,904	5,275	1,414	176	145	25
CUSTOMS.									
Amins' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	4	...
Muhtamims' Courts	...	...	...	3	2	...	157	36	4
Talukdar's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	13
Total.....	...	...	...	3	2	...	233	144	17
SESSIONS.									
Divisional or Sessions Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Court, Original Side	9	2	2	8	9	1	12	5	3
High Court, as Court of Reference...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	9	2	2	8	9	1	12	5	3
GRAND TOTAL.....	124	53	68	6,915	5,286	1,415	421	294	45

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E—*continued.*

Trial including Cases pending from last Year for 1287 *F.*—concld.

Bribery.			Making counterfeit coin.			Forgery.			Perjury.			Other crimes not specified above.			Total.		
No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,598	1,582	16	1,598	1,582	16
18	1	3	21	14	7	2	...	...	30	23	3	4,286	2,944	908	9,159	6,690	1,959
31	12	13	18	9	10	5	3	3	2	2	..	599	369	177	1,463	1,009	385
30	17	23	19	9	9	13	9	2	6	6	...	715	457	189	1,646	1,117	430
211	76	121	54	25	30	34	17	9	7	6	1	1,166	679	441	3,396	1,893	1,089
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,244	557	731	3,541	1,380	961
290	106	160	112	57	56	54	29	14	45	37	4	9,010	5,006	2,446	19,205	12,089	4,624
8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	99	4	...
7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	176	53	5
...	54	31	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	41	6	...	206	51
15	60	32	...	...	...	1	7	1	...	...	...	23	50	6	275	263	56
23	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	9	6	1	34	45	7
69	1	...	8	6	2	21	3	1	2	2	...	31	17	8	368	258	69
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	39	3	3	325	157	66
92	2	...	8	6	2	24	5	4	3	2	...	79	26	12	727	460	142
397	168	192	120	63	58	79	41	19	48	29	4	9,112	5,082	2,464	20,207	12,813	5,022